REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,181.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1872. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE.....RUPEES FORTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year	,, 24
Three Months	,, 14
One Month	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, Despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. LANG, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th February, 1872, at 4 P.M.

Feb. 1872.		March 1872.
Leave BOMBAY 27	Leave Colombo	7
,, Carwar 29	,, Galle	8
March.	,, Negapatam	11
,, Mangalore 1	,, Pondicherry	13
,, Cannanore 2	,, madras	14
,, Tellicherry 3	,, Coconada	16
,, Calicut 3	,, Vizagapatam	17
,, Beypore 3	,, Bimlipatam	17
,, Cochin 4	,, Gopaulpore	18
,, Aleppy 5	,, False Point	19
,, Tuticorin 6	Arrive CALCUTTA	20

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neighborhood of the District, Bangalore and Madras, as can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Baghdad with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. AYERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th February 1872, at noon.

Feb. 1872.		March 1872.
Leave BOMBAY 16	Leave BUSSORAH	5
,, Kurrachee 21	Arrive Fao	6
Arrive Guadur 21	,, Bushire	8
,, Muscat 23	,, Linga	13
,, Bunder Abbas 25	,, Bunder Abbas	15
,, Linga 27	,, Muscat	18
,, Bushire 29	,, Guadur	19
March.	March.	
,, Fao 2	Leave Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSSORAH 3	Arrive BOMBAY	26

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. SCOTT, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1872 at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To be despatched early in March.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steamship HUTTON, 1,500 registered Tons, J. CASTLE, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE—

1st CLASS to SUEZ	£50
Di to to LIVERPOOL	£50
2nd CLASS to Ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

THOMAS STEUART &c., Agents.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE S.S. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, will be despatched again on the 22ND FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer has now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well ventilated, and the passage with, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 20 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class ..... Rs. 500	Second Class ..... Rs. 300

Your Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February 1872.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,500 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the

20TH MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board :—

First Class.	Second Class.
TO SUEZ ..... Rs. 300	..... Rs. 200
TO LIVERPOOL ..... ,, 500	..... ,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Imperial Mail Steamers URANUS, 3,308 Tons, 400 H.P., and HUNGARIA, 3,652 Tons, 400 H.P., which have excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carry Doctors and Stewardesses will leave Bombay on or about the 10th March and 10th April respectively.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£50 0	£30 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£37 0	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£36 0	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL-STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller is an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller ting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

FIRST CLASS £13	SECOND CLASS £9

Children under 10 years at HALF FARE ; under 2 years, FREE.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—FIRST CLASS, £10-16 per head ; SECOND CLASS, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed FREE : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O Co.:—FIRST CLASS, £3 ; SECOND CLASS, £2. CHILDREN over 3 and under 10 years at HALF FARE. FREE Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 15, Meadow Street, 12th February 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 19th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,329 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain A. PARISH, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 27th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN (2,179 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain N. STEWART, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 24th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

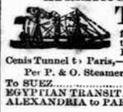
THROUGH TICKETS TO PARIS VIA BRINDISI FOR £55, INCLUDING TRANSIT IN EGYPT.

THE S.S. NEERA, sailing 15th instant, has accommodation for a few First-Class Passengers. THROUGH TICKETS will be given as above per STEAMERS of the ITALIAN COMPANY from Alexandria to Brindisi, and thence by Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1872.

ADRIATICO ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE Undersigned are authorized to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to PARIS, by Steamers of the above Company, from Alexandria to Brindisi, thence per Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Paris,—making the total cost to Paris

Per P. & O. Steamer.	Per Canal Steamer.
To SUEZ £50	To SUEZ £35
EGYPTIAN TRANSIT ..... £ 3	EGYPTIAN TRANSIT ..... £ 3
ALEXANDRIA to PARIS..£17	ALEXANDRIA to PARIS..£17
£70	£55

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 9th February 1872.

FOR LONDON, VIA HAVRE.

(Calling at Cannanore and off Colombo for Passengers, should sufficient inducement be offered.)

To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship MALABAR, 1,219 Registered Tons, CHARLES DOUGLAS, R. N. R., Commander.

The accommodation and arrangements on board of this vessel being exceptionally good, a favourable opportunity is presented to Passengers proceeding Home via the Cape. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th February 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

CALLING AT MALTA AND LISBON.

Leaving on 17th instant.

THE fine new Steam Ship DERBY, 1,299 T. R., Captain NEWMAN, will be despatched hence as above. She has superior and well ventilated accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Rate to Liverpool ..... Rs. 450,

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Freight apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1872.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. ERATO, 1,482 Tons, Register, will have despatch on the 10th March. She has excellent accommodation (saxidships) for first-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, EXCLUSIVE OF WINES AND SPIRITS,

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
To LIVERPOOL	,, 500

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched this Month.

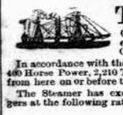
THE fine new S.S. RED GAUNTLET, Captain MANN, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is fitted with ample accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a regular Service between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain GAUKER, will be despatched from here on or before the 17th instant.

The Steamer has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers at the following rates :—

	1st Class.
To SUEZ	£ 30
,, PORT SAID	£ 32
,, CONSTANTINOPLE	£ 36
,, ODESSA	£ 40

Including Wines.

For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	26	22	8
Port Said	28	24	9
Alexandria	30	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

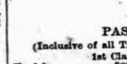
INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1ST MARCH 1872.
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1ST APRIL 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.



OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

Can obtain, ready for immediate use, at the

ESTABLISHMENT OF

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

DECK SUITS	Rs.	17 0
OVERLAND SUITS		27 0
WARM SUIT		35 0
OVERCOATS AND INVERNESS CAPES		30 0 to 40 0
SLEEPING SUITS		6 0 to 17 8
DRESSING GOWNS		10 0 to 23 0
PYJAMAS	half doz.	16 8 to 18 8
OXFORD SHIRTS	half doz.	37 0
WHITE Do.	,,	22 8 to 28 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC	,,	22 8 to 28 0
BEST FLANNEL	,,	49 0
SILK AND WOOL SHRUNK	,,	52 0
UNDER VESTS, WARM	,,	19 0 to 30 0
MERINO PANTS	,,	30 0
COTTON SOCKS, WARM	per doz.	9 8 to 16 8
BEST MERINO	,,	15 8 to 19 0
BATHING DRAWERS	per pair	2 0
KNITTED CARDIGAN JACKET	each	9 8
WARM GLOVES	per pair	2 4
,, MITTS	,,	1 8
,, MUFFLERS	,,	2 0
SCARFS and TIES	each	1 12 to 3 4
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS	per doz.	5 0 to 18 0
TRAVELLING CAPS and HATS, &c.		3 8 to 5 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS		23 0 to 28 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS		43 0 to 45 0
LADIES' BEST TRUNKS		52 0 to 68 0
SOLID LEATHER RIVETED		4 12 to 5 12
SOLID LINEN BAGS		6 12 to 9 0
CASE and CURRIER BAGS		9 8 to 13 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS (BEST BIRCH)		1 12 to 2 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		9 8 to 13 8
SHEETS—BEST TWILLED (WASHED)	per pair	1 8
PILLOW CASES		
RUGS, BEST WHITNEY	each	12 8 to 16 8
SCARLET BLANKETS	,,	11 0
COU SCRAPS	,,	2 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 12	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MOFUSSILITE, from London, are request-d to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain RAE will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain Rae, Ship Mofussilite.

Bombay, 7th February 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Masonic Jewellery, comprising past Master's Presentation Jewels, Mark Master's, R. and K. Patees, Knight of Malta Crosses, Ark Mariner's Jewels, Knight Templar's Stars, excellent Master's Jewels, R. C. K. Stars with Serpent and Cross.

ENLARGING CAMERA.

A Magnificent Solar Camera for enlarging Photographs up to 14 feet.

A few dozen 2½ and 4½ lbs. Tins Australian Butter quite fresh, guaranteed to be of very best quality, price Rs. 15 and 27 per dozen respectively.

A first-class double-barrel Snipe Gun.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th February 1872.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FAZUNDAREE LAND OR GROUND ONLY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under a Power of Sale contained in a mortgage deed dated the 1st day of November 1869, executed by Pandoorung Bhow Chowan, furzundar, to Jamsetjee Framjee the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the said Pandoorung Bhow Chowan, the mortgagor, will be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of February 1872. All that piece of Fazundaree Land or Ground, situated without the Fort of Bombay near Dhobie Talao, at 2nd Marine Lines, in the sub-district of Bhooteshwar, containing by admeasurement 97 square yards, and bounded as follows, on the east by the house of Byramjee Framjee Tubberwalla, on the west by the house of Manekji e Jaunchere Mistree, on the north by the halalcore gully, and on the south by the 2nd Marine Lines, and the said ground is at present occupied by Deeper Nursing, and others, and is assessed under No. 62 by the Municipality, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 515.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th February 1872.

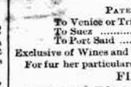
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. BEHAR (1,723 tons and 300 H. P.,) Captain W. BLAKE, will be despatched to CHINA, on MONDAY, the 19th February, at noon, calling at Penang and Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Steamer NORTH TYNE, 1,209 Tons, 120 Horse Power, built in 1870, and classed 100 A1 in Lloyd's, will be despatched EARLY in MARCH.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Venice or Trieste	£ 45
To Suez	,, 30
To Port Said	,, 32

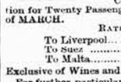
Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.



THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871 specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, and having accommodation for Twenty Passengers, will be despatched about the END of MARCH.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	£ 50
To Suez	,, 30
To Malta	,, 40

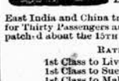
Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.



THE new Steam-ship RHODEWAYEL, 1,429 Tons, 140 Horse Power, 800 effective, classed A 1, 100, at Lloyds, W. RICHARDS, Commander.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having every superior accommodation for Thirty Passengers and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched about the 15TH MARCH.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

1st Class to Liverpool	£ 50
1st Class to Suez	,, 30
1st Class to Malta	,, 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

TO PARENTS AND OTHERS LIVING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE FORT.

TWELVE BOYS are wanted for the CATHEDRAL CHOIR. They must have good Voices, and be able to attend the Services and the Practices regularly.

They will be divided into three classes, according to merit, and will receive per mensem the following remuneration :—

1st class	Rs. 10 each.
2nd do.	,, 7 ,,
3rd do.	,, 5 ,,

Annual Prizes will also be given for Good Conduct and to the best Singer.

Applications to be made in person at the Cathedral Vestry any morning at 8 o'clock.

W. MAULE,
Bombay, 6th February 1872. Senior Chaplain.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE.—As a MARK of RESPECT to the MEMORY of HIS EXCELLENCY THE LATE VICEROY, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, "AVINGS' BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE will be CLOSED for BUSINESS TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th February 1872.

TENDERS will be received by the Acting Municipal Commissioner, up to noon of the 17th instant, for the SUPPLY of TWO THOUSAND BIARS of ROAD METAL, to be delivered at such depots and in such quantities as may be required by the Undersigned.

Forms of Tender can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

By Order of the Acting Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, Exec. Engineer's Office, Bombay, 13th Feb. 1872.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have received by Steamer ORLANDO a further supply of BASS' BEER, bottled by their London Firm, in Casks of 3 dozen quarts and 6 dozen pints.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 13th February 1872.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. can now supply PETIT MEDOC, ex Steamer ORLANDO, at Rs. 10-8 per dozen quarts. A liberal DISCOUNT allowed to the Trade.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 13th February 1872.

CHUBB'S CASH BOXES ;
Each fitted with
Detector Lock and two Keys ;
of various sizes, at each,
Rs. 13-8, 14-8, 15, 14, 18, 19-8, 21, 22, 23, 26, and 29.

Chubb's Deed Boxes ;
fitted as above, at each.
Rs. 22-8, 23, 25, 26, 30, and 34.

Chubb's Paper Boxes ;
With Pen Trays and Patent Inkstands, fitted as above, at each,
Rs. 26, 28, 28-8, 31, 32, 36, and 40.

Chubb's Writing Boxes ;
With Writing Portfolios and Trays, each containing Paper, Envelopes, Inkstand, Wax, and Instrument-pad, fitted as above, at each,
Rs. 46, 51-8, 55, and 62.

BEST BIRMINGHAM-MADE Cash Boxes ;
Fitted with Hobb's patent lever Locks, at each,
Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10, 10-8, and 12.

Paper or Deed Boxes ;
at each
Rs. 19, 21, 21-8, 24, 26, 36, and 35.

Writing Boxes ;
at each
Rs. 22, 25, 28, 31, 32, and 36.

CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS ;
Chest, Cupboard, Drawer, and Pad-Locks, of every size.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR FAMILIES ONLY.

FAIRIES! GIANTS!! FLYING THRONE!!! &c.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY will appear for the Seventh Time in a new Hindoostanee Play, entitled,

GOOLAY-BUKAVLEE,

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH INSTANT,
To be followed by a very LAUGHABLE FARCE.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB. 1872.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF

ALADDIN,
OR
THE WONDERFUL LAMP!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Reserved)	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 2
,, (Unreserved)	,, 3	Gallery	,, 1-8
		Pit	Re. 1.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. ; Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

Tickets to be had at the *Daftar Ashtra Press*, Fort ; at the *Union Press*, Dhobie Talao ; and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

COWASJEE JEHANGEER STATUE FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above FUND are requested to send in the amount of their CONTRIBUTIONS to the NEW BANK of BOMBAY.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary, C. J. S. Fund.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

NOTICE.—As a MARK of RESPECT to the MEMORY of HIS EXCELLENCY THE LATE VICEROY, the undermentioned OFFICES will be CLOSED for BUSINESS TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY).

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
FRED. T. ATKINS, Acting Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY the 19th instant, at noon, a quantity of NEW BOLTS and PLATES, COPPER, in lots of small quantities to suit the convenience of Purchasers. Also a quantity of COAL DUST. For Terms of Sale and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 13th Feb. 1872.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, for a STEAM VESSEL, to convey hence to Kurrachee, and to be there discharged, a BATTERY of EUROPEAN FIELD ARTILLERY with HORSES. The Vessel to be ready to leave this complete with Coal and Provisions on the 19th instant. The Provisions with the exception of those for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers will be supplied by Government.

Tenders should specify the rates at which they are prepared to perform the above duty with and without Coal.

For further particulars apply to the Agent for Transports.

The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charterparties as well as Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th February 1872.

WE beg to intimate that Mr. E. D'ALLENS is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DAY.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.

Bombay, 14th February 1872.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES.

		Rs.
PORT WINE, OLD, FULL BODIED, direct importation from Oporto	per doz.	24
SHERRY, very Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son	,,	25
Ditto Stout, Rich,—Red Seal	,,	27
Ditto Extra fine, Dry,—Yellow Seal	,,	30
Ditto Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres	,,	20

CLARET,

By TH. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz. quarts	10	
Ditto ditto	,, pints	6	
PAUILLAC, Superior Quality	,, ,,	8-8	
MUSCAT, Superfine Dessert Wine	,, ,,	16	
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	,, quarts	16	
SAUTERNE	,, ,,	21	

GERMAN WINES,

By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence-on-the-Rhine.

STILL HOCK.

HOCHHEIMER, 1862	per doz. quarts	40
NEROBERGER	,, ,,	35
RAUENTHALER	,, ,,	32
RUDESHEIMER	,, ,,	24
NIERSTEINER	,, ,,	21
BODENHEIMER	,, ,,	18
RIESLING	,, ,,	15

BURGUNDIES,

By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1862	per doz. quarts	48
POMMARD	,, ,,	28
SAVIGNY	,, ,,	25
BEAUNE	,, ,,	18
CHABLIS	,, ,,	18

CHAMPAGNE.

GRAND VIN DE CABINET, a very superior Dry Wine, by JOHN NEUBERG & Co., Reims	per doz. quarts	40
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	,, pints	21
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vauban Freres	,, quarts	30

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

THE Share Market was closed on account of the sorrowful death of Lord Mayo.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
20,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4⁰ nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	682½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	182½
15,200	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	255
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,500	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	89
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,400
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	755
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	340

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21⁸3⁰	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	16²1⁵	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	4²10⁷2	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	19⁶5¹	do.	Do. New Shares

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co	1,400
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,120
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,480
100	5,5⁰0	all	...	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	925
800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	260
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,475
726	2,000	all	250p.c.	Great Eastern	1,750
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,025
900	1,0⁰0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	850
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,5⁰0
699	2,500	2,400	216p.c.	Royal	1,675

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,280
200	3,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	875
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	340
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,300
200	2, 00	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,000
200	500	all	53do.	Do ANew	510
100	1,500	...	...	Carvar Company	800
500	1,5⁰0	all	40 *	Colaba Pre-s Co	6,400
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co	3,100
150	6,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co	9,650
200	2,0⁰0	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,075
200	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	875
200	5,000	4,000	22½ ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,275
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,100
200	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co	920
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	355
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,300
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	200 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,100
50,000	50	all	4½ pc	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	30
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Preacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vegas Patent Slip Co	85

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—13TH FEBRUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 12th February, 7-34 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 13 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th February, 1-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 12th February, 7-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 53 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th February, 9-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 40 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 12th to 9 P.M. of the 13th February is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	7 8	1 33
,, Galle	2 10	1 25
,, Kurrachee	1 34	0 16
,, Madras	0 40	0 10

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Cases	£2 15s. 0d.	do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.	do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d	
	Wooden Ships	£2 15s. 0d.	do.
	Myrabolms & Chir bills	£2 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.	
	Coffee	£3 15s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers	£3 9s. 0d.	
Liverpool	via Suez Canal Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Burmah (s)	Sharp	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Illova (s)	Hall	China, &c.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeill	Coast and Goa.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Jane Law, Simpson, to Liverpool.

Barque Correntes, Joste, to Cochin.

Ship Norah Greame, Robinson, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Orlando, to Liverpool.

Steamer Cashmere, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Ship Simla, to New York.

Schooner Mahi, to Cochin and Colombo.

Ship City of Pekin, to Havre.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long. 4h. 31m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

February.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air	Extent of Cloudy Sky (in whole sky: 0 = clear: 10 = overcast)	Wind. Maximum temperature of Air read at 9 P.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	°	°	°						
5	29·881	71·1	63·2	53·5	·558	...	77·7	66·3	NNW, NE, E, ENE, NW, NNW	220
6	·912	70·7	61·4	51·3	·503	0·1	77·0	65·4	N, ENE, NW, NNW, N	339
7	·906	70·2	67·1	58·2	·652	...	78·5	64·0	N, NNE, NW, NNW, N	375
8	·876	71·5	62·3	51·4	·508	0·6	80·7	62·4	N, NE, NW, NNW, W	239
9	·899	75·3	68·1	54·5	7·9	...	87·2	66·4	NNW, NE, ENE, W, NNW	228
10	·908	74·5	66·8	52·7	·675	0·2	83·8	67·2	N, NE, WNW, NW, NNW	196

DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Peking, 12 hhds. earthenware, Jhunjee Jewraz.

Xantho (s), 30 cases brandy, Thomson & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mofussilite, 8 cases hardware, Cowasjee Shapoorjee & Co.; 116 packages hardware, H. F. Soares; 62 casks pale ale, Merwanjee & Co.; 18 cases soda and 2 cases tartaric acid, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthakey; 19 boxes window glasses and 6 packages hardware, Abdoolally Jewakhan; 25 kegs soda and 10 bundles corks, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhai; 10 casks shot, Mahomedally Noorbhoy; 73 cases foolsap paper and 40 bales printing paper, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

Ada (s), 15 cases paper, Cassum Abdool Rehemon; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Soonderdass Mooljee; 11 cases candles, the London, Asiatic, and American Co.; 7 cases medicine Shurufally Heptoola; 20 cases paper, Bharjeemeeya Heptoola.

Rollo (s), 25 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ocean, 850 boxes claret, 60 boxes curacoa and 40 boxes assorted liquors, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons; 50 cases brandy, Merwanjee Manockjee; 12 cases butter, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 25 cases claret, J. Neuberg.

FROM BREE.

Ada (s), 50 cases foolscap paper, 5 cases cartridge paper, and 13 packages printing paper, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norah Greame, 100 bales hemp, Lalljee Naranjee.

Sam Mandel, 151 bales hemp, S. S. Narrailwala; 1 bale cotton, Madhowdass Ghella.

Manila, 45 bales cotton, Dayal Mooljee.

Bella Maria, 22 bales cotton, Monockbhoy Lucknadass.

Westminster, 2,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Durham (s), 200 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 172 bales cotton, Reming on & Co.; 70 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.; 151 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 139 bags coffee, Farnham & Co.; 50 bales wool, Cooverjee Cullianjee; 2 bales cotton, Juga Ludha.

Undaunted, 500 bales cotton, Lullibhoy Dulput.

Stirling (s), 2 bales hides, S. M. F. Momed; 40 bales wool, G. H. Fazul & Co.; 8 bales skins, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 1,300 bundles coir yarn, Geerdhurdass Mooljee; 77 bales cotton and 20 bales wool, Canjee Khetsey; 1 bale wool, Cursondass Nensey.

Neera (s), 32 bales wool, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.; 25 bales cotton, Damodhur Mathooradass; 30 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 41 bales cotton, Forbes & Co.; 3 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.; 30 bales wool, Canjee Megjee; 32 bales skins and 31 bales wool, Jacoob Sawoo & Co.

Mirzapore (s), 30 bales wool and 25 bales cotton, Bhimjee Girdhur.

Derby (s), 34 bales cotton, Suchoo Khakey; 1,000 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Damjee Shamjee; 13 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR LISBON.

Mirzapore (s), 25 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy.

Neera (s), 78 cases hingdia, Ebram Russon.

FOR NAPLES.

Mirzapore (s), 250 bales cotton, Volkart brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Mirzapore (s), 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 25 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Mirzapore (s), 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Nachimoff (s), 300 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 50 cases olibanum, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mirzapore (s), 2 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mirzapore (s), 25 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.; 54 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocun; 64 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.; 400 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Simla, 6,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR QUEENSTOWN.

Coriolan, 50 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Ceres, 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THERE was no change whatever to report yesterday. The undermentioned Sales are reported to have been made by European houses:—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
450	pieces Coloured Lappets	40 inch	10 yds.	1 12 0
450	,, ,, ,,	40	,,	1 14 6
600	,, ,, ,,	40	,,	2 9 0
500	,, Grey Shirtings	40	,, 39 ,, 7 lbs.	4 13 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40	,, 39 ,, 7 lbs.	4 13 0
750	,, ,, ,,	45	,, 39 ,, 7 lbs.	5 0 0
500	,, ,, ,,	45	,, 39 ,, 9 lbs.	6 9 0
500	,, ,, ,,	45	,, 39 ,, 9 lbs.	6 8 0
1,500	,, ,, ,,	40	,, 39 ,, 6 lbs.	4 6 0
1,000	,, T Cloths (R. E.)	29	,, 24 ,, 4 lbs.	2 6 0
1,000	,, Jacconets	40	,, 20 ,, 2½ lbs.	2 2 9
2,750	,, ,,	45	,, 20 ,, 2½ lbs.	2 7 9

COTTON.

100	candies	Old Veerumgaum (ready)	...	Rs. 232 to 238
25	,,	New Broach M. G.	,, ...	,, 290

YARNS.

6,000	lbs.	Orange No. 40	... ...	As. 14½
9,000	,,	Coloured No. 30/40	... ...	,, 14½

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 13.

Foss, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Medical Department, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Shackleton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

Prother, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 13.

Gabb, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Deesa.

Purvis, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Smith, Captain, Bengal Commissariat Department, on duty, to Ferozepore.

Hall, Major, Staff, on leave, to Poona.

Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.

Boyle, Colonel, H. M.'s 89th Regiment, on duty, to Cannanore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 10.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Gov.-Genl. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. E. S. Pearson to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 1st inst.

The following arrangements are made in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, with effect from the 1st Oct. 1871:—

Maj. B. R. Brantfill, officiating in the 2nd grade of Deputy Supt., is permanently appointed to that grade.

Capt. T. T. Carter, R.E., Deputy Supt., 3rd grade, is appointed to be Depy. Supt., 2nd grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H. M.'s Govt., H. E. the Viceroy and Govr-Genl. in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Adolphe Aubert as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Rangoon.

Lt.-Col. E. B. Ramsay, Mad. S. C., Military Asst. to the Chief Commsr. of Mysore, has obtained one month's subsidiary leave from the 16th Jan. 1872, to enable him to proceed to Madras, with the view of obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

The grant of privilege leave of absence, in Notification in the Foreign Dept., No. 22846, dated 24th Nov. 1871, to Lt.-Col. W. D. Dickson, Cant. Mag. and Small Cause Court Judge, Neemuch, is, at his own request, hereby cancelled.

The services of Lt. A. F. Currie, 3rd Bom. Light Cav., appointed in Notification in the Foreign Dept., No. 2356G, dated 5th Dec. 1871, to officiate for Lt.-Col Dickson, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Fitzgerald returned from privilege leave on the afternoon of the 6th ult., and since then has been employed on special duty.

From the 7th ult., Mr. E. Rule ceased to officiate in the 2nd class of the Financial Dept., and Mr. W. Donald ceased to officiate in the 3rd class and reverted to his officiating appointment in the 4th class.

Surg. H. E. Busteed is appointed to officiate temporarily as Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint.

Lt.-Col. J. F. Tennant made over charge of the office of Mint Master, Calcutta, to Surg. Major J. F. Shickleton, and Dr. Shickleton made over charge of the office of Assay Master to Dr. Busteed, on the forenoon of the 2nd inst.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following order issued by the Govt. of Bombay is confirmed:—

Under instructions from the Govt. of India, the Military Pay Office, Poona Circle, will be abolished from the 1st April 1872, inclusive. In anticipation of that measure, the following arrangements are ordered, subject to the approval of the Govt. of India:—

Major D. B. Young, Acting Examiner, Pay Dept., to resume charge of his permanent appointment of Presidency Pay Master for the purpose of carrying out all arrangements preparatory to the Presidency Pay Office being constituted the sole Military Pay Office in this Presidency.

Col. H. J. Day, Acting Presidency Pay Master, on being relieved by Major Young, to return to Poona and resume charge of the Pay Office, Poona Circle.

Lt.-Col. J. Thacker, Deputy Asst. Comsry Genl., 1st class, to act as Examiner, Pay Dept. He will proceed and relieve Major Young at once.

Col. G. E. Ashburner, Acting Pay Master, Poona Circle, on being relieved by Col. Day, will be replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

Lt.-Frank Barrow, of the Ben. S. C., Supernumerary Asst. Commsr., 3rd grade, Lucknow, Oudh, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The services of Maj. P. H. F. Harris, of the Ben. S. C., Asst. Inspr. Genl., Govt. Railway Police, Lahore, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of the C.-in-C. for appointment to a regiment under H. E.'s orders.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. R. F. Firth, of the Ben. S. C., Wing Officer, 10th Regt. of N. I., date of arrival at Bombay, 21st Dec. 1871 (date of departure on furlough, 22nd Dec. 1869).

Major W. Winson, of the Ben. S. C., Comdt., 18th (The Alipore) Regt. of N. I., date of arrival at Bombay, 24th Dec. 1871 (date of departure on furlough, 8th Jan. 1870).

The undermentioned Out-pensioners having been permitted to reside and draw the stipends in the Bengal Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Sergt. John Lissant, an Out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea from the Bengal Regt. of Artillery, rate of pension, 2s. (two shillings) per diem, paid up to the 31st of Dec. 1871.

Sergt.-Major James Powell, an Out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea from the Bengal Regt. of Artillery, rate of pension 2s. (two shillings) per diem, paid up to the 31st of Dec. 1871.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Govt. of the N. W. P., No. 195, dated 25th Jan. 1872, the services of Asst. Surg. W. G. May, of the Medl. Dept., are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

The Medical Rolls of Field and Deptl. Services of Warrant Officers and Sergts. on the Unattached List, prescribed in G. G. O. No. 462, dated 21st April 1869, being no longer required, their submission may be discontinued for the future.

G. G. O. No. 462 of 1869 is hereby cancelled.

The following order issued by the Govt. of Bombay is confirmed:—

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned Warrant Officer:—

Capt. Mr. E. J. Fleming, No. 4 Light Field Bat., Hyderabad Contingent, for two years, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 267 of 1869.

Capt. C. E. Armstrong, of the Ben. S. C., Judge, Small Cause Court, 3rd grade, Loodhiana, Punjab, is allowed an extension of leave from the 12th Dec. 1871 to the 1st Jan. 1872, the date on which he reported his return from furlough to Europe on private affairs.

In modification of the arrangement prescribed in the penultimate clause of G. G. O. No. 697 of 19th Aug. last, H. E. the Gov.-Genl. in Council is pleased to direct that all recoveries as fines for drunkenness in the British Army in India shall, in future, be shown in the monthly Pay Lists, and remitted monthly to England in the miscellaneous Remittance Returns of Batteries of Artillery and Regts. of Inf. and Cav. sent direct to the War Office.

In conformity with the practice in force in England, as laid down in the Royal Clothing Warrant of 1865, H. E. the Govr.-Genl. in Council, in concurrence with H. E. the C.-in-C., is pleased to direct that the following rules be observed in the issue of Clothing and of materials for the preparation of Clothing, to the European and native troops in India:—

1.—The clothing for British Cav., for R. H. A., and for the mounted portion of Royal Artillery, will be supplied either made up or in materials as may be required.

2.—The clothing for dismounted Royal Artillery will be supplied made up, with the exception of that for the Staff Sergts of the Head Quarters of Brigades and of Batteries, as well as that for ten per cent. of the Non-Comd. Officers and men, which may, if required, be issued in materials.

3.—The Clothing for British Inf. will be supplied made up, with the exception of that for the Staff Sergts and for the Band, and of new suits per Coy., which may, if required, be issued in materials.

4.—Clothing in materials will be supplied cut out and trimmed, except that for Staff Sergts., Bands, and ten per cent. of N. C. Comd. Officers and men, which may, if required, be issued in piece without being cut out and trimmed.

5.—The Native Army in all its branches will be supplied with clothing made up, with the exception of that for the Native Comsd. Officers and for one Havildar and five Rank and File per Troop or Coy., which may, if required, be issued in materials, but cut out and trimmed.

6.—Such Corps only as have heretofore drawn clothing wholly in materials will be permitted still to do so, but the materials will in future be supplied cut out and trimmed.

7.—These rules will have effect at the three Presidencies with respect to the clothing which will be due on the 1st April 1873 and to all subsequent issues.

8.—All previous orders on the subject are hereby cancelled.

The services of Asst. Surg. R. H. Stevens, in medical charge of the 11th Regt., N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal from the date on which he may be relieved from his present duties.

Tent part of G. G. O. No. 1, dated 2nd Jan. 1872, publishing an amended Rule 15 to the furlough Regulations of 1868, is cancelled, and that rule will remain as published in G. G. O. No. 1054, dated 10th Nov. 1868.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lt.-Col., from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th Sept. 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major William Bolton Girdlestone, 4th Feb. 1872.

The following promotion is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th Aug. 1864, para. 69, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

BREVET—To be Captain.

Lt. William Walters Biscoe, Genl. List, Cav., 4th Feb. 1872.

Second Captain George Scott Hills, of the Royal Engrs., Ex. Engr., 2nd grade, D. P. W., Bengal, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Condr. Andrew Gibson, Sub-Engr., 3rd grade, D. P. W., Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 69 of the 22nd Jan. 1858, and to reside and draw his stipend in England.

Major H. B. Chalmers, of the Ben. S. C., Asst. Comsy. Genl., 1st class, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, with a view to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Out-pensioners having been permitted to reside and draw the stipends in the Bengal Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Major, (Brevet Lt.-Col.) C. H. Palliser, C.B., of the Ben. S. C., Comdt., 10th Ben. Cav., (Lancers); Lt.-Col. H. F. M. Boteragon, of the Ben. S. C., Comdt., 4th Sikh Inf., Punjab Frontier Force; Major L. H. Williams, of the Ben. S. C., Wing Officer, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regt. of N. I.; Surg. C. T. Paske, of the Medl. Dept.; and Lt.-Col. E. F. Mosley, of the Ben. S. C., Adj., 3rd Punjab Inf., Punjab Frontier Force, date of arrival at Bombay, 20th January 1872.

Second Capt. Frederick Vincent Eyre, of the R. A., 3rd class Comsy. of Ordnance, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 10th March 1872, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, with permission to proceed thence to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt. Harvey Woodhouse, of the late 62nd Regt., N. I., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Capt. James Sconce, of the Ben. S. C., Deputy Supt., 2nd grade, Revenue Survey Dept., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Capt. Harry Style Ruxton, of the late 56th Regt., N. I., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Capt. John Henry Townsend Farquhar, of the late 2nd European Light Cav., Sub-Asst., Stud Dept., Poonah, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. H. Bedford, R.E., Ex. Engr., 2nd grade, Central Provinces, on return from furlough is transferred to British Burmah.

Capt. W. M. Story, Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, Central India, was allowed privilege leave from the 14th Oct. to the 3rd Nov. 1871, both days inclusive.

Notification No. 488, dated 22nd Dec. 1871, appointing Mr. F. Kreiter to the P. W. D. as a Supervisor, 2nd grade, and posting him to the Punjab Irrigation Branch, is cancelled.

Mr. C. Swapps, Asst. Engr., 1st grade, Indore (State) Railway, passed the examination in the native languages according to the Deptl. Standard on the 24th Jan. 1872.

Lt. C. E. Shepherd, S. C., Ex. Engr., 4th grade, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Lt. J. F. Hewson, R.E., is appointed to the P. W. D. as an Asst. Engr. of the 2nd grade and posted to the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr. T. R. M. Bence, Supt., 2nd grade, is granted one year's leave to Europe on medical certificate from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. T. G. Saunders, Asst. Supt., 3rd grade, is removed from the Dept.

NOTICE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

COTTON—February 7th, at Lucknow, the wife of J. W. M. Cotton, Esq., 21st Hussars, of a son.

JOHNSON—January 23th, at Shahjehanpore, the wife of Rev. Dr. Johnson, of a daughter.

SHOOLBRED—February 4th, at Jeypore, the wife of the Rev. W. Shoolbred, M. A., Bombay Mission, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHRISTIANSEN—TISBURY—February 6th, at Trinity Church, Rangoon, by the Rev. R. C. Tollemache, Captain K. L. Christiansen, of the Siamese Steamer Kalahome, to Georgiana A. Tisbury, widow of the late Mr. J. W. Tisbury of Moulmain.

FINDEN—ROBINSON—February 10th, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. Feltrim Fagan, M. A., Civil Chaplain, Woodford Finden, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., 11th Bengal Lancers, to Valence Aimee, youngest daughter of the Rev. Julian Robinson.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1872.

IT seems unlikely that we shall learn much more about the circumstances of the murder of Lord Mayo than was told in the first telegram which reached us on Monday evening. The messages received yesterday only repeat the same story, but they in some degree account for the apparent apathy of the guard by informing us that the assassination was committed in the dusk of the evening when the murderer had every chance of hiding himself from observation till he could strike his victim. It is obvious, too, that a man quite reckless of his own life may at any time set at naught the most elaborate precautions that can be taken to ensure the personal safety of the ruler of a State. Lord Mayo's own frank and fearless disposition, again, would make him careless in such matters. The most resolute fanatic would have fared badly in a direct attack on a man of the Viceroy's great personal strength and activity; and, instead of taking warning by the death of Mr. Norman, Lord Mayo probably felt that life would not be worth having at the price of constantly being on the watch to evade dastardly attempts to stab him in the back. But Lord Mayo's staff and the authorities at Port Blair owe an explanation to the public of the extraordinary negligence which permitted a well-known convict, from a district notorious for its fanaticism, to be at large with a knife in his possession, close to the spot where the Viceroy's boat lay. There are but two ways of accounting for the presence of the murderer where he could have so favourable an opportunity of accomplishing his purpose. Either, which we are unwilling to believe, there was treachery among the guard, the Viceroy's own body servants, or the crew of the ship; or, which is the more likely supposition, the officials in charge of the convict settlement did not take their "special precautions" for the safety of the Viceregal party with the thoroughness required at such a place. A man like Shere Ali ought to have been locked up the whole time the Viceroy was on shore. It must be remembered that we have imprisoned at the Andamans the worst survivors of the mutiny of 1857, and that, where such men are, a ferocious spirit of hatred to our rule must be contagious. We hesitate to conclude that the assassination was the result of a plot formed in India, and which Shere Ali was merely engaged to give effect to; we would rather assume that the murderer conceived and executed his design alone; but in either case it is reasonable to infer that a political motive nerved the assassin's arm, and that it was not the man who was struck at, but the chief representative of the British power in India. We envy the credulity of those persons who can persuade themselves that deeds so unprecedented in India as the murder of Mr. Norman and Lord Mayo can have been the work of ordinary criminals.

But, whatever may have been the motive of the crime, and although there are of course malcontents here as well as elsewhere in India, the appalling news evoked yesterday from all classes of the community of Bombay manifestations of profound and heartfelt grief. All business was stopped, by mutual consent, even on the Cotton Green in the early morning before it became known that the shops were closed in Calcutta; and the common remark among Hindoos, Mussulmans, and Parsees—we need say nothing about Europeans—was that the Government of India would do well to trust itself among the loyal people of Bombay instead of remaining among the dissatisfied and turbulent inhabitants of the other side of India. Hopes were freely expressed that the assassin would be put to some terrible death to expiate his crime; and more than one native indignantly declared that, if the British Government had dealt more cruelly with the murderer of Mr. Norman, no attempt would have been made on the life of Lord Mayo. We, of course, merely give these popular sentiments for what they are worth; but we think it a pity that an assassin like Shere Ali should not have been cut to pieces at once instead of being reserved for a formal trial, to keep alive the excitement caused by his crime.

The grief and indignation of the English people at a crime unparalleled in the annals of our Indian Empire, and as to the real significance of which they can, at such a distance, only make vague guesses, are naturally as intense as our own. The speeches delivered by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons not only give expression to the popular feeling, but show that Lord Mayo had, by his administration of India, won the respect and good-will of both political parties. But Lord Mayo's great qualities were always well known to the leading men on either side of the House of Commons, if they were not before he came to India appreciated by the country at large. We know it to be an authentic story that, when in the beginning of 1869 a number of Liberal members were speculating on the chances of the immediate recall of the Viceroy whom Mr. Disraeli had appointed just before leaving office, Mr. Gladstone surprised them all by saying emphatically that he thought the Conservative Ministry had picked out the best man they could have got for such a post; and the Liberal Premier always gave his hearty support to his predecessor's nominee. Lord Mayo deserved this confidence, for no man could have striven to do his duty here more honestly and zealously than the late Viceroy; and it is a sadly strange thing that a ruler who devoted himself to the service of the people of India so conscientiously, and who possessed in so large a degree that gift of sympathy with the subject races which is said to be the one thing lacking in the majority of Angl

space of half-a-year, I have to address you under the most painful circumstances. It is not five months since it fell to my sad duty to adjourn this Court on the occasion of the violent death of the Officiating Chief Justice of Bengal. I have now to close it owing to, if possible, a more melancholy as it is certainly a more severe loss to the State. The telegraph has informed us of the death, by the hand of a convict at the Andamans, of H. M.'s Viceroy and Governor General, the Earl of Mayo. During the many years that British rule has existed in the East, no instance has occurred of a Governor General falling by the hand of an assassin. Wars, Rebellion, Mutiny, have occurred during which the chief executive has been placed in the post of danger, but he always escaped the violence of the sword. It has fallen to us to mourn the loss of the Representative of our Queen while in the peaceful discharge of his duties, and at the hand of one whose crimes had brought him to that Penal Settlement, into the condition of which the Viceroy had made it his business personally to examine. He whom we welcomed in this city but three years ago—he who by his noble and manly bearing, by his kind and genial manner captivated those who had the good fortune to meet him—is no more. He who most earnestly sought and most truly laboured for the good of the people of this Empire, has fallen by the hand of the assassin. This great loss will, we feel assured, be felt by all the natives of this country, and especially by you, gentlemen of the native Bar, equally as by the European community; and I am certain that all, no matter of what creed or colour, will unite in one common feeling of horror and detestation of the crime—of sympathy with our Gracious Queen who has lost so trusty and true a representative,—at the same time not forgetting the still greater grief of those who, from the ties of kindred, must more keenly feel the blow. In respect to the memory of the late Viceroy and Governor General, Her Majesty's High Court will be adjourned for two days.

Mr. Dhirajlal Muthooradas, Government Pleader, replied—My Lords, I have no words to express the feelings of horror and dismay with which we were possessed when we received the shocking news of the dastardly act by which we have lost so great and good a man as Lord Mayo. A more honest, large-hearted man, with a deep and sincere desire to promote the welfare of the people of this country, never came to rule over us. We look upon it as a truly national calamity. We are ashamed to think that the wretched coward who perpetrated this horrible crime claims this land as his fatherland; and we feel that he will pay but a poor penalty when he has given his own life as a forfeit to the law for the truly valuable life he has taken. What motive the wretched man may have had in sending unbidden into the presence of his Maker a soul whom we all so loved and respected, may yet appear in process of time. I feel as if a member of my own family were lost, and so does every one of us.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—The Court is now adjourned until Thursday morning.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Mr. O'Leary, First Judge of the Small Causes Court, after having taken his seat on the Bench, addressed the senior member and the other gentlemen of the Bar as follows:—

Mr Jehanghierjee, and gentlemen of the Pleaders' Bar—It is, I think, hardly necessary for me to inform you that this Court is obliged to express in the only way in which it can, as a Court, its grief and sorrow at the sad event the news of which reached Bombay last evening, and that business will be suspended for, at all events, this day. I hardly know whether I am right in venturing to express what I believe may be the feelings of any portion of my fellow-subjects on the sad occasion, but I think I may say, amid the grief and sorrow which this event has brought to all, the natives of India may perceive a gleam of melancholy satisfaction when they reflect that it was only amongst the convicts of the Andamans, amongst men whose lives would be considered justly forfeited by the laws of any nation, that a hand would be found cruel enough, and dastardly enough, to stab in the back the generous nobleman who, up to a few days ago, so worthily represented the British character and the British nation in the country. The Court now stands adjourned.

Mr. Jehanghier replied—As the senior of the Bar present here to-day, I am bound to express on behalf of myself and my learned friends, that happily there is not a single soul in the whole length and breadth of the mighty Empire over which our venerable Governor-General had ruled, who is not sincerely and heartily grieved at the most melancholy news of his death which has reached us.

Mr. Mudon Shreecrustnajee, Acting Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court, on taking his seat on the Bench, said—You must have heard yesterday evening of the dreadful news of the melancholy death of His Excellency the Governor-General of India. The circumstances connected with the death of His Excellency are appalling. His Excellency had gone to the Andaman Islands, and after inspecting the prisons at Port Blair he was on the pier about to return on board a steamer waiting to receive him, when a convict somehow or other managed to come out of the prison and stab him in the back. His Excellency as a statesman, Politician, and Governor General of India, held the esteem and good opinion of the people of India, and his loss will no doubt be much regretted and felt. He has lost his life while he was actually on public duty, and his horrible and untimely death will be lamented and mourned over as well by all the people of England as of India. As a token of the esteem and respect we have for His Excellency, I shall close the Court to-day.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, who was present in Court, expressed his heartfelt regret for the assassination of the nobleman, who had so well ruled over India for a period of about three years.

FORT POLICE COURT.

Yesterday morning, after the night cases were disposed of, Mr. Connon, Senior Magistrate, stated that he understood that the High Court was to be closed for two days in consequence of the astounding and distressing intelligence of the assassination of Lord Mayo, Governor-General. Except for emergent business, the Police Courts would be closed in the same way. Mr. Connon added that all the magistrates would be accessible and ready for every call of duty as usual.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, who had a case at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, enquired whether the Court would be closed on account of the sad news they had received yesterday evening. Mr. Cooper said that, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Governor-General, the Court would be closed for the day.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

We are requested to intimate that the Exchange Banks will be closed for business to-morrow as a mark of respect to the memory of H. E. the late Viceroy.

Mr. SASSOON'S BALL.

In consequence of the lamentable death of the Viceroy, Mr. Sassoon's ball, fixed for Thursday evening, has been postponed.

The date on which it will be given will be announced hereafter.

THE RECEPTION AT SUNKERSETT HOUSE.

In consequence of the melancholy intelligence received on Monday night of the sad death of the Viceroy of India, the Reception which was to have been given this evening by Mr. Venayekrow Juggonnath Sunkersett, at Sunkersett House, to His Majesty the King of Siam, has been put off.

PUBLIC MEETING.

We are requested to announce that a requisition has been prepared, calling upon the Sheriff of Bombay to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of this city in the Town Hall for expressing the deep sorrow of all classes of the community at the assassination of His Excellency Lord Mayo, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and for sympathising with the Countess of Mayo in her sad bereavement. The requisition will lie for signature at the Rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, till 4 P.M. this evening.

The following *Bombay Government Gazette* extraordinary was published yesterday morning:—

PROCLAMATION.

General Department,
Bombay Castle, 12th February 1872.

With deep sorrow the Right Honourable the Governor in Council republishes the following Notification by the Government of India:—

"The Government of India announces, with inexpressible grief, that the Viceroy and Governor General of India was assassinated at Port Blair at 7 P.M. on the 8th instant. The assassin was a convict under sentence of transportation for life. He broke through the guard and stabbed the Viceroy, as His Excellency was on the point of embarking, after inspecting the station.

"The country has lost a statesman who discharged the highest duties which Her Majesty can entrust to any of her subjects with entire self-devotion, and with abilities equal to the task. Those who were honoured by the Earl of Mayo's friendship, and especially those whose pride it was to be associated with him in public affairs, have sustained a loss of which they cannot trust themselves to speak.

"The Government of India therefore abstains at present from saying anything on this great calamity."

His Excellency in Council directs that forty-nine minute guns be fired from the saluting battery at sunrise to-morrow, and that the same mark of respect be shown at every principal military station in this Presidency on receipt of this proclamation.

The flag at the Castle and the flags of the vessels of the Bombay Marine will be carried half-mast high until further orders.

Mourning will be worn by the officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Marine Services, and the Governor in Council trusts that all classes will show their sense of the public loss in the same manner.

In continuation of the Proclamation of this day's date, it is hereby notified, by order of the Government of India, that, under the provisions of the Indian Councils' Act, section 50, the office of Viceroy and Governor General devolves upon His Excellency the Right Honorable Francis Baron Napier of Merchistoun, K.T.

By order,
E. W. Ravenscroft,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY.

Surat.—During last month there were 198 deaths and 93 births at Surat.

The Revenue and Police Commissioner.—The camp of Mr. Rogers, the Revenue and Police Commissioner, who is now on circuit, is at present at Veerumgaum.

The Regatta.—We would remind gentlemen and all aquatic lovers of sports that the last day for the entry of boats for the Regatta will be Friday next, at noon.

Theft.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, a Hindoo, named Pitamber Joba, was sentenced to receive eight stripes for stealing a gold neck ornament belonging to Raba, a woman.

The Poor-Box.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of five rupees from Mr. G. T. Molcey, contributed to the Girgaum Police Court poor-box.

Old Offender.—Roopa Jokoo, an old offender, was yesterday charged with stealing four rupees in cash, belonging to Oomree, woman, and was sentenced by Mr. Cooper to receive five stripes.

The "Gujerat Friend."—The editor and proprietor of the *Gujerat Friend* offers a reward of Rs. 100 to any person who will give him information as to the source of a defamation published against him.

Committed to the Sessions.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday committed one Raghoo Hurry to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for stealing four silver anklets, the property of Puta Mahomed Shureef.

Railway Accident.—Last night an accident occurred on the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Back Bay, the goods and ballast trains coming in contact, whereby three or four ballast carriages were smashed. We believe the damage done was not very great.

Attempted Murder at Kaira.—The other day a Hindoo Swami named Bhugwandas was tried before the Session Judge of Kaira for having attempted to murder a Hindoo worshipper. He was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Master in Equity.—It is stated that Mr. Cooper, the Second Magistrate of Police, will act as Master in Equity, in place of Mr. Fox, who proceeds to England on leave by the next mail. Mr. Nana Morojee will be the Acting Second Magistrate, and a native Barrister will act for Mr. Nana.

Victoria Theatrical Company.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that the amateurs of this company reproduce their very popular play of "Goolay-Bukavlee," at their own theatre to-night, for native families. This play presents many peculiar charms for native ladies, who will doubtless muster strong at this evening's performance.

The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—We have to draw the attention of our play-going readers to an advertisement in another column, from which it will be seen that the very successful play of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp," will be performed again to-night at the Grant Road Theatre. Those who have not seen this sensational play performed are expected to do so without delay, as this is the last opportunity for gentlemen to see it.

HIGH COURT.—15TH February.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

SHORT CAUSES.

815-71—In Person—Richard Ardill Dallas and another v. Juggonnathdass Gooroobuksdass—No appearance.

19-72—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Sookmull Soorana v. William Michael—No appearance.

25-72—In Person—Shs Muncharam Soonderlall and another v. Camati Rama Soma—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

289-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Abba Ahmed v. Abba Oosmar and another—C. Tyabjee—(Part heard.)

41-71—Shamrao—Sabajee Cassinath and another v. Anandrao Bhaskerjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Feile, and Dallas and Lynch—(Part heard.)

551-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Bormul Purbut, &c., v. G. F. Pim, &c.—Dallas and Lynch—(Part heard.)

747-70—Hope—Dhurmsey Pootajee Soobhajee v. Ragoo Balloo and another—Dallas and Lynch.

293-71—Dr. Dallas, for pauper—Ardaseer Eduljee and another v. Jamsetjee Jama-jee and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

359-71—Shamrao Pandurung—Nusserwanjee Cooverjee Cooper and another v. Henry Gamble and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley, and Shamrao Pandurung.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

SHORT CAUSES.

504-71—Jefferson and Payne—Mohunlall Kessowram vs. Abeerchund Sahebchund and another—No appearance.

756-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Feile—Peter Ewart and other v. v. Roopchund Hazarimull—D. S. Garud.

814-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Pallonjee Cursetjee Cama v. Dhunjeebhoy Pallonjee—G. J. Mody.

22-72—Leathes and Crawford—Dawood Bowla v. A. C. Clark—No appearance.

24-72—M. M. Moonshee—Vissa Mega and another v. Bhowanee-shunker Damodhur—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

211-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—E. M. Setna and Co. v. Nowrojee Eduljee—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

44-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmael v. Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher.

134-69—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Akhmut Labay Musker, &c. and another v. Bai Moomen—Khundeeao Morojee.

877-70—Leathes and Crawford—Motheebai widow v. Pestonjee Framjee and others—Shamrao P.—Macfarlane and Skipsey, and Dallas and Lynch.

138-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Mirza Alli Akbar Khan Bahadoor v. Mirza Abdool and others—Keir, Prescot and Winter.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ellora, Captain W. B. Hall, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a cargo of 1,436 chests of Malwa opium, and Mr. Maguire as a passenger for Melbourne.

The ship Jane Law, 1,272 tons, Captain Peter Simpson, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,317 bales cotton, 1,382 cwts. coir yarn, 1,665 cwts. galls, 1,403 cwts. hemp, and 320 cwts. horns.

The Norah Gerraem, 1,001 tons, Capt. S. Robinson, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 5,451 bales cotton, 300 cwts. horns, 45 cwts. coir yarn, 889 cwts. hemp, 813 cwts. linseed, and 320 cwts. bones.

The following steamers, bound to Bombay, have passed through the Suez Canal upon the dates attached:—Redewater, 6th; Herald, 8th; Dilston Castle and Uranus, 10th instant. And the following steamers are expected to arrive this week:—Richmond, Hulton, Caledon, North Tyne, and Red Gauntlet.

The s.s. Burman, Captain J. C. Sharp, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Cannanore—Colonel Boyle, C.B., and one deck passenger. For Calicut—Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Munroe, and two deck passengers. For Mangalore—Mr. Burckhardt. For Tellicherry—Mr. O. Gat, Mr. Moir, Mr. E. Baudy, and two deck passengers; and fourteen deck passengers for different ports.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	H. M.	Ft.	In.	February.	Low Water. Time.	H. M.	Ft.	In.
M.	3) m	5	7	Wednesday ... 14	M.	1 m	5	4
A.	14 a	3	9		A.	8 a	3	3
M.	15 m	4	4	Thursday 15	M.	44 m	4	8
A.	7 a	2	11		A.	56 a	1	11
M.	50 m	3	2	Friday 16	M.	31 m	4	0
A.	15 a	2	4		A.	58 a	0	11
M.	30 m	2	1	Saturday.. ... 17	M.	28 m	3	8
A.	40 a	2	4		A.	.....	.....	
M.	39 m	1	4	Sunday 18	M.	17 m	0	3
A.	0 a	2	7		A.	36 a	3	6
M.	11 m	1	0	Monday..... 19	M.	51 m	0	2
A.	14 a	3.	4		A.	53 a	3	8
M.	35 m	1	2	Tuesday..... 20	M.	15 m	0	8
A.	4 a	4	1		A.	59 a	4	2

Moon—First Quarter, 16th, 11h. 14m., a.m.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ASH WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB. 1872.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Litany, Commination and Ante Communion Service.
5-30 P.M.—Evening Prayer.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Litany and celebration of Holy Communion.
5-30 P.M.—Commination Office, and Sermon.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the Town Hall yesterday afternoon. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, the President. After devotional exercises,

The Rev. D. C. Boyd read an abstract of the report of the committee for the past year. The report said—The Committee of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society in presenting their annual report regret that they are unable to congratulate themselves or the public on any marked success in the operations which they have conducted during the year. There has been a decrease in the number of issues, in the number of copies of the Scriptures sold, in the amount realised by sales, and in the amount of contributions to the funds of the Society. Exceptional circumstances account for some part of the falling off. The Committee believe that the new editions of the Scriptures in Sindhi and Marathi, which are now being prepared, will prove, by the Divine blessing, an inestimable boon to the multitudes to whom the treasures of the Word of God will be made accessible. The following portions of the new edition in Marathi of the Bible have been printed and bound separately:—namely, 3,000 copies of Genesis and part of Exodus, 3,000 Deuteronomy, 500 Job, 3,000 Psalms, 500 Proverbs, and 500 Isaiah. In Sindhi, the translation of the New Testament has advanced into the Epistle to the Ephesians. The number of copies of the Scriptures whole and in portions issued last year from the Bombay Depot amounted to 8,765, but the issues from the Bombay depot in 1870 were 9,610. The issues in the Gujerati language from the store in connection with the Surat Mission Press were 2,584, making together 11,349. Of the issues from the Bombay depot 6,719 were sold, 859 were granted, and 1,187 were forwarded to outstations at the request of the agents of the Society. Classifying the total issues from the Society's Depot in Bombay, we find that there were 2,416 in the English language; 4,453 in Marathi; 496 in Gujerati; and 1,400 in other languages: in all 8,765. The grants of Scriptures made during the year numbered 858. These were given to various ministers, missionaries, and private persons. In consequence of a communication received from the Rev. S. S. Bergne, Secretary of the Parent Society, the following circular was addressed by the Committee in October last to missionaries and other Christian friends in this Presidency, and in Sindh, Rajpootana, and Central India:—

Bombay Bible Depôt, 10th October 1871.

Dear Sir,—We are desired by the Committee of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society to call your attention to the following subject.

The Parent Committee have intimated their desire that a mode of distributing the Scriptures, which was in force some years ago, but which has fallen into abeyance, should be revived in different parts of India.

The plan referred to was one by which missionaries at the season most suitable for travelling undertook journeys on behalf of the Bible Society, penetrating districts which ordinary missionary labours do not reach, for the sole object of disseminating the Scriptures. The resolutions regarding this matter, agreed to some years ago, provided that the expense attending such journeys should be defrayed in whole or in part by grants from the Society, being understood that when journeys were undertaken for the exclusive work of this Society the entire expense should be defrayed, and that in cases where copies of the Scriptures were supplied to missionaries proceeding on journeys for other purposes, the Society would be prepared to meet any charges arising from the transport from place to place of such copies as they might have opportunities of distributing.

The Committee of this auxiliary are most anxious to adopt such measures as may be thought desirable for the wider dissemination of the Word of God, and they have therefore accordingly to solicit your opinion on the proposal to revive the plan indicated above, to beg that you will be good enough to furnish them with any hints that may occur to you regarding the efficient carrying out of the same, and to inquire what you can do personally to assist the Society in this matter.—We are, &c.

C. Boyd,
T. Cass,
Secretaries Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society.

In their replies to the above circular, the Rev. Messrs. Wilder, Beatty, and Narayen Sheshadri, offered to undertake journeys on behalf of the Society for the purpose of circulating the Scriptures in districts which ordinary missionary labours do not reach; and these offers were cordially accepted by the Committee. The proceeds of Scriptures sold in Bombay and at outstations by the agents of the Society amounted to Rs. 2,417-8-6 against Rs. 2,806-10-3 for the preceding year. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 9,719-4-8. The total expenditure was Rs. 10,845-11-1.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson said they had met that day under peculiar circumstances. It was a fact worthy of notice that considerable numbers of the inhabitants of Bombay had not come to the meeting because of the melancholy intelligence which was received on Monday evening. The country had sustained a national loss in the sudden removal of the Right Hon. Earl Mayo. As a Governor-General and the representative of Her Majesty he was very much suited to the circumstances of this great land. He had great liberality, great industry, sound judgment, resignation, and power of application to business; and he entertained the most philanthropic feelings towards the inhabitants of India. The Rev. Doctor said he had once had the pleasure of living for some days under the roof of the lamented Earl at Simla, and all the communion he had then with Lord Mayo only served to improve him in the excellence of his character and his suitability for the high position in which he had been placed by Providence. At that time the Viceroy expressed the interest he felt in the Bible Society and kindred institutions, and promised to give all assistance in his power to their efforts amongst the heathen tribes of the land. Therefore he was sure that the Society had lost a good friend in Lord Mayo. Every one was bound to sympathise deeply with those who had been bereaved. The meeting must consider themselves with them, and join in offering prayers to God that he might grant his blessing on the melancholy event which had happened under the mystery of His inscrutable providence, for they were all aware that He could bring light out of darkness, strength out of weakness, and order out of confusion. The Rev. Doctor said also that the murderer must be prayed for in the spirit of the prayer offered up by Christ that we should ask forgiveness for those who trespass against us. He believed that those who were devoted to the Mahomedan faith, with which the murderer seemed on this occasion to be connected, would regret the occurrence. He was thoroughly convinced of the loyalty of the native body of the Mahomedan people; he believed many of them were most anxious for the diffusion of knowledge, and even knowledge concerning God. Dr. Wilson then said that he believed the ancient spirit of Mahomedanism was very greatly modified, and he went on to show some respects in which the Koran was identical with the Bible, and in the same end. In connection with the Bible Society, he always remembered that its first president was a Governor General of India, Lord Teignmouth, and it had enjoyed the patronage of many of the most distinguished nobles; and even of Her Majesty the Queen and the Emperor of Germany. Dr. Wilson then dwelt on the good that had been done by the circulation of Bibles during the late Continental War; the fact that there was now complete liberty of opinion in Italy from the snowy Alps to fiery Vesuvius; and the gratifying circumstance that in Spain a liberality of thought formerly unknown now existed. The Rev. gentleman urged that the Bible Society's work was worthy of support, and not, in particular section of it. He alluded to the labours of the Bible Revision Committee at home, and said he believed that in a few years the translation of the Bible in Indian languages would be as suitable for India as the present noble translation was to the English people. He approved of the Bible being given to young men who pass the matriculation examination in the Universities of Bombay and Madras. He did not think the Auxiliary had got a class of colporteurs who were quite fit for the duties imposed upon them, and certainly they were unlike the colporteurs of Belgium, France, and the other countries of the Continent. He said that it was forty-three years ago since he landed in Bombay, and coming back in his old age it was still his delight to serve the interest of the Bible Society. He concluded by moving, "That the report, of which an abstract has now been read, be adopted as the report of this Society and published under the directions of the committee."

The Rev. Mr. Cooke, of Malligaum, thanked the committee for the large grants of copies of Scripture that had been sent to Khandeish. The Rev. gentleman dwelt on the nature of the Society and its efforts, and expressed his great gratification at learning from the report that during the year the Society had circulated 8,765 copies of the Scripture, although he regretted that portions of the Scripture in Marathi had been bound separately and apparently for private circulation, and he therefore strongly impressed upon the Committee the advisability of sending forth the Scriptures complete. He was also sorry to hear from the report that the subscriptions had fallen off during the year.

The Rev. Mr. Winscop and the Rev. Dr. McLay next addressed the meeting, the latter detailing some of his Chinese experiences.

The Chairman, in the course of a few remarks, said that the falling off in the funds would be explained by the fact that some of the contributions from the districts of the Bombay Presidency had not come to hand so early as in former years. He then put the motion to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

Col. Davidson moved a list of office bearers for the coming year.

Captain Oldham seconded the motion, and took occasion to urge that it was desirable that a greater wish should be sought to be implanted in the people of India to possess the Scriptures.

The motion was put and carried.

The Rev. Mr. Hazen spoke regarding his labours in connection with the Marathi translation of the Bible, which he promised would be ready in a very short time. He had been connected with the Society for more than twenty years as an active member of the Translation Committee, and he now took leave of them with the words *au revoir*.

Captain Robinson moved a vote of thanks to the chairman. Dr. Wilson proposed the same to the gentleman who had addressed them.

The motions were unanimously agreed to, and the meeting separated.

A Few Remarks.—We would wish to remark—*First.* A man with but one leg is a better man than a man with two legs, for the reason that there is less of him. *Second.* A man without any legs is better than a man with one, not because there is less of him, but because he cannot get about to enact so much wickedness. *Third.* The face of a pig is a more handsome face than the face of a man—in the pig's opinion. *Fourth.* A pig's opinion upon this question is as likely to be correct as is a man's opinion. *Fifth.* A woman and a cow are the two most beautiful creatures in the world. For proof of the beauty of a cow, the reader is referred to an ox. For proof of the beauty of a woman, an ox is referred to the reader. *Sixth.* There is reason to believe that a baby is less comely than calf, for the reason that all cattle esteem the calf the more comely beast, and there is at least one man who does not esteem the baby the more comely beast.

A SENTRY SHOT BY ANOTHER.

An interesting case in which a sepoy of H. M.'s 23rd Regiment shot his superior officer under circumstances which, in the opinion of a jury, rendered the offence justifiable, was heard on the 7th instant before Mr. R. H. Pinhey, Session Judge of Poona. The accused, Raghubhoy Shivraj, was a private in the 23rd Regiment N. L. I., and had been committed for trial by Mr. G. B. Reid, full-power magistrate in the district of Poona. He was charged, under section 302 of the Penal Code, with the murder of Baldin Ganesh Dube, committed at Poona on the 6th December last; and, under section 304, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The case was tried before the Session Judge and a jury consisting of six natives. The Government prosecutor, Mr. Narayen Jugonnath Bhide, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. W. J. Windsor defended the prisoner.

The Session Judge, in addressing the jury upon the evidence, said—The accused, Raghubhoy Shivraj, a sepoy of Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment N. L. I., is charged with murder and with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in having caused the death of Baldin Dube, a naik of the same regiment, by shooting him on the night of the 6th December last, when both accused and the deceased were on the guard over the district jail at Poona. The accused was sentry No. 6, and was posted on the ground opposite cells occupied by convicts. At about, or rather a little after 9-30 P.M., the deceased started to go his rounds by visiting the sentries. The deceased was challenged by the accused when he came to his beat, and did not answer. The accused then shot the naik. There is no difficulty in the case so far. It is admitted for the accused that Naik Baldin Dube is dead, and that he died in consequence of being shot by the accused. It is proved for the prosecution beyond a doubt that the deceased was challenged by the accused and did not answer, and this fact is undoubtedly in favour of the accused. There is no evidence that any enmity or ill-feeling existed between the accused and deceased. On the contrary, the evidence on this point goes to show positively that no such enmity or ill-feeling existed. Therefore, whatever view the jury are disposed to take of the evidence, they cannot consider the accused guilty of murder. The most unfavourable view of the case which the jury would be justified in taking is that the accused committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, within the meaning of exception 3 to section 300 of the Indian Penal Code. By that exception it is enacted that "Culpable homicide is not murder if the offender, being a public servant, exceeds the powers given to him by law and causes death by doing an act which he, in good faith, believes to be lawful and necessary for the due discharge of his duty as such public servant, and without ill-will towards the person whose death is caused." Before, however, the jury can arrive at the conclusion that the accused committed culpable homicide, it will be necessary for them to consider, first, whether they are satisfied that the accused intentionally shot the naik; and if so, secondly, whether the orders under which he was acting, or the circumstances in which he found himself placed, divest his act of criminality. It was contended by the Mukhtyar of the accused, and this was really the only plea pressed, that the death of the naik was caused by the accidental discharge of the musket of the accused. If the jury are satisfied of this, or even feel any reasonable doubt on the point, then they are bound to acquit the accused altogether. This point is one entirely within the cognizance of the jury. As a fact, there is no direct evidence that accused intentionally shot the naik, and it seems possible from the evidence of the havildar of the jail guard that the musket of the accused may have been discharged by the jerk necessary to bring it down to the charge when the naik did not answer the sentry's challenge. The musket, from which the fatal shot was fired, has not been produced, and no evidence has been adduced as to the state of the lock of that particular musket on the night on which the naik was killed. At the same time there is evidence, if the jury are satisfied with it, from which the jury may legally infer that the accused did intentionally shoot the naik. For instance, one of the convicts, who was close by when the shot was fired, says that he heard the sentry threaten to fire if an answer were not given, just before the shot was fired. If the jury consider that the accused fired his musket intentionally, it will be necessary for them to determine whether, under the circumstances in which he found himself, the accused was justified, or believed himself to be justified, by his orders in firing when the naik failed to answer his repeated challenges. The night was dark. The accused was posted over convicts' cells. The naik went his rounds without either a companion or light, although the havildar says that the orders are that he should take either a companion or a lantern. A neighbouring sentry heard accused challenge without being answered, and two convicts called for the prosecution, who were of all the witnesses in the case nearest to the spot where the accused was posted, state that they heard the accused challenge three times without getting an answer before he fired. Even under all these circumstances, the evidence of the jemadar and havildar of the guard of the evidence of the naik who set accused at his post, shew that accused was not justified by standing orders in firing his musket, and the naik who set the sentries declares that he explained to the accused under what circumstances alone he was justified in firing. If these orders were explained to the accused, and he, notwithstanding, intentionally fired his musket, he is guilty of culpable homicide. But whether these orders were properly conveyed to the accused is a matter for the consideration of the jury. The statement of the naik, who set the sentries, on the point may be quite true: but it is a statement which must be carefully weighed by the jury. The naik would be prone to say that he did his duty when asked whether he did it or not, and again it would be very wrong to convict the accused because the naik had a vivid imagination. If the accused never received such orders, and found himself, as a military sentry with a loaded musket in his hand, with an unknown person advancing on his beat on a dark night without answering his thrice-repeated challenge, the probability is that he would use his piece; and if not forbidden to use it, he would certainly think that he was justified in using, unless, besides being a soldier, he was also something of a lawyer. There is also another piece of evidence which has been recorded at the request of the accused, and which the jury should consider in relation to this point. That is the Brigade Order, 20 A, issued on the 17th January last, or five weeks after Baldin Dube Naik was killed. It runs thus,—An erroneous impression appearing to prevail (especially among the native soldiery) that when on sentry at night, and persons approaching their post return no answer to their challenge, they are justified in using their arms. So dangerous an error must be corrected, and it is to be thoroughly explained to the troops that, in time of peace, they are under such circumstances on no account to proceed to the extremity of making use of their arms, unless the safety of the post or property over which they are placed is endangered, or in self-defence." Now, two things will be suggested to the minds of the jury by this order of January last. First, it appears that the superior officers of the accused were not satisfied on the date of this order issuing, that the native soldiery were already sufficiently made aware of the circumstances under which they might use their arms when on sentry at night. Much less is it to be inferred from this order that each sentry, when being posted, had such elaborate instructions given him as the naik who posted the accused on the night of the 6th December says he gave to him. Secondly, this order of the 17th January is intended to be more explicit than the orders which previously existed. But even under this later order, the jury may well consider whether the accused, finding himself approached on a dark night in a criminal jail by a man who would not answer his thrice-repeated challenge, was justified in concluding that he might use the musket put into his hand "for the safety of his post," "or in self-defence." The crime with which the accused is charged is a very serious one. It is also a serious thing that an innocent man like Baldin Dube Naik should have been shot. The case is therefore one which requires the most careful consideration of the jury. They should give the observations that I have felt it my duty to make, due weight in considering the evidence with a view to delivering their verdict.

The jury unanimously returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

A BIT OF SCANDAL FROM BOMBAY.

(*Saturday Evening's Englishman.*)

A little bird from Bombay tells me the pretty following story, which is, he assures me, perfectly true. At the Judges' Ball in the would-be capital of India, a certain tall, stiff, irascible barrister whose name is tolerably familiar to Indian mouths, was accosted by the Representative of Majesty who had graciously honoured the ball with his presence.

"Good evening, Mr. ——!" quoth H. E., suavely inclining his head.

Salutation somewhat stiffly returned by the forensic celebrity.

"Let me see, when did we meet last, Mr. ——?" This from H. E., as an attempt to thaw the slight frigidity of the man of law.

"We met at the —— Station Refreshment-room," sententiously replied the ornament of his profession.

"Well, after trying to refresh my memory, I don't remember it," quoth H. E., whereupon the champion of the Bar blurted out a tone loud enough to be clearly heard by the bystanders—"You are a liar, Sir!" and turning on his heel, started off.

This conversation took place at a very early hour in the morning; and my little bird who had flown in, mindful of the proverb, to look for worms or musquitoes, hovered about a little to see the effect of this pleasant remark upon the Representative of Royalty who, determined not to be affronted, chose to regard the astounding ebullition as nothing unusual, and stepping after the great lawyer touched him on the arm, with, "Come, Mr. ——, let us talk this over, there is some mistake."

"No," said the irate barrister, looking down in his loftiest manner upon Royalty's representative. "No, I can hold no communication with *you!*"

This so startled my little bird that he flew quickly out of the window, just dipping his bill in a glass of champagne on the way. The last things he saw were shrugged shoulders and smirking or frowning faces, and the last sound was the voice of the man of law, ordering his gharry.

[** There are several versions of this story current; but they all agree on one point, that the immediate "ordering of his gharry" was one of the few judicious things the "tall, stiff irascible barrister" has done in the course of a long life. Ed. *B. G.*]

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Its unequalled efficacy in diseases of the chest is thus described by Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary: "I can take Dr. de Jongh's Oil without nausea, digestion is facilitated, and a healthy appetite is soon produced, and in a few days, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional diseases." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A Delicate Way of Putting It.—The *Bangalore Herald* thus tenders a hint to certain of its subscribers:—A correspondent hazards the assertion that "the peculiar people" one reads of in the home papers are those who have relapsed into a state of hopeless, mental imbecility on account of not paying their newspaper bills. Perhaps our correspondent is right, and we think it would be just as well to avoid if possible the barest imputation of being "a peculiar person" in this respect. We feel quite sure the Press of India will agree with us in drawing attention to a species of lunacy that prevails more less throughout the country.

A Strange View of Dying Declarations.—At the recent examination of pleaders in Allahabad, one of the candidates made a law unto himself as regards dying declarations. Such declarations have usually been admitted as evidence without the sanction of an oath, in those cases when the dying man was aware of his condition, upon the theory that when a man has no more to hope or fear on earth, and everything to hope or fear in the immediate unearthly future, he may be depended on to speak the truth. The candidate above referred to changed all this by stating that dying declarations were only admissible when the deceased had, at the time he made his statement, expected to recover. And why? Because if he knew he was going to die, every motive for speaking the truth would be removed, and there was no knowing what he would say. We believe this embryo jurist was cruelly plucked: but his views are not unworthy of the serious consideration of the Legislature. Does the fear of death sensibly operate in India in the way presumed by the law? Does it suffice to overpower the desire for revenge or the hope of leaving a fair reputation? There could be some advantage in allowing all statements made by persons since deceased to be put in evidence. But we agree with our unlucky pleader in doubting the special sancity of death-bed confessions.—*Pioneer.*

Destruction of Useless Records.—The Government of Bombay having, on an application from the Judge of the Small Causes Court at Ahmedabad, applied to the Government of India for sanction to the employment of two carcoons, on Rs. 10 each, for a period of three months, for the purpose of destroying useless records more than six years old, the latter, in sanctioning the expenditure, has observed that work of this sort should ordinarily be performed by the regular establishments, and takes the opportunity of inviting the attention of the Government of Bombay to the orderly system adopted in Bengal of classification of records in a manner admitting of the regular destruction of all documents which need not be kept beyond a certain time. The details of the system, so far as the Revenue side is concerned, will be found, it is observed, at page 211 of the Rules of the Revenue Department, published by the Board of Revenue of the Lower Provinces of Bengal; and these Rules, which *mutatis mutandis* are applicable to every office in India, have been found to lead to a great saving of time or money. The following is the classification adopted in Bengal, viz, 1, Papers which are of importance enough to be permanently preserved; 2, Papers which may be destroyed after 12 years; and 3, Papers which need not be kept for more than 2 years. This letter has been communicated to all local Governments.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO RANGOON.

The Rangoon papers to hand contain little more of interest regarding the

works of the same character, and on the hypothesis that no unforeseen difficulties are encountered. If the work should be all plain sailing, time and cost are soon estimated; and on any other supposition all estimates are guesses unsupported by data.

The gallery driven out from the Castle well at Dover cost from 20s. to 22s. the yard cube, including the raising of the chalk to the surface.

At the Waterworks at Grays, in Essex, horizontal galleries or headings, 6ft. by 4ft., were driven in different directions from the well shaft to a total length of 2,000ft. These headings were made by a gang of six men, who were paid 6s. a foot forward for the first 50ft. and 1s. a foot extra for every 50ft. advanced. The water flowed in copiously during the work, which was executed with picks and crows, without powder, at the rate of 10ft. per day of 12 hours. When the men were far advanced, the air became foul, but no means were used for ventilating the headings. The chalk was wholly of the upper formation, and therefore much more moist than the deeper strata. At the same speed gangs of six men would accomplish 2,080 yards a year, or 38,720 yards (22 miles) in nine years and a quarter. Deeper workings, ventilation, more frequent shifts, and keeping two men at the fan might increase the rate of progress by a third.

An estimate of time founded upon manual labour would now, however, be wholly out of place, except as furnishing a *maximum* which could scarcely be exceeded. The tunnelling machine of Mr. Brunton cuts through the gray chalk at a perfectly uniform rate; and two of these machines working without intermission night and day, one from each end of the projected tunnel, would complete a driftway seven feet in diameter in a single year. Every possible allowance for contingencies not absolutely fatal, for occasional breakdowns, for water fissures, and other probable difficulties, could hardly do more than extend the one year to three. The tunnelling machine can be worked by compressed air, which, constantly liberated at the face, would afford effectual ventilation. The cost, as long as no unusual obstacles were encountered, would be limited to the price and wear and tear of the machines, the supply of motive power, the few men in attendance upon each, and the trucks, tramways, and labour required for the removal of the spoil. If the driftway were once made, the success of the tunnel would be declared, and the cost of completing it might then be calculated with the greatest nicety. On the other hand, the machine might encounter impediments not to be overcome, and the attempt to cut a driftway might only demonstrate the absolute impracticability of the undertaking.

The cost of existing tunnels has been governed by such various conditions of locality and soil that they can have little bearing upon the present question. It may be worth while, nevertheless, to cite a few prominent examples. The Mont Cenis Tunnel has cost 135*l.* per linear yard, which would amount, for a length of 22 miles, to 7,450,400*l.* The three most costly tunnels made in England have been the Kilsby, the Saltwood, and the Bletchingley, each of which was executed in treacherous strata, giving out large quantities of water. In making the Kilsby tunnel a hidden quicksand was discovered, by which the works were drowned out. For a considerable time all pumping apparatus appeared insufficient, by the employment of 1,250 men, 200 horses, and 13 steam-engines, working night and day for eight months, 1,800 gallons per minute were raised from the quicksand alone. The cost of the work was raised from 90,000*l.*, the original estimate, to 350,000*l.*, or 145*l.* per yard for 2,400 yards. The same rate of expense for 22 miles would amount to 5,646,620*l.* The Saltwood tunnel cost 118*l.* per yard, the Bletchingley, 72*l.*; or, for 22 miles, 4,568,960*l.* and 2,787,840*l.* respectively. The cost of the railway tunnels in France has varied from 30*l.* per yard, being that of Terre Noire, on the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway, to 95*l.* per yard, that of Batignolles, near Paris, on the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest. In Belgium, Braine le Comte Tunnel cost 46*l.* per metre, and the tunnels on the Liége and Verviers line 50*l.* per metre. In Switzerland the very difficult Hauenstein tunnel, between Basle and Berne, cost 80*l.* a yard. In America, the Hoosac tunnel, in Massachusetts, through mica slate mixed with quartz, has up to this time cost 180*l.* per yard, and the Moorhouse tunnel, in New Zealand, through lava streams and beds of tufa, intersected by verticle dykes of phonolite, cost 68*l.* 15s. per yard. It will be a convenient standard of comparison for these amounts if we remember that 25*l.* per yard would represent very nearly a million sterling for the 22 miles. Any estimate for the Channel Tunnel must at present be purely conjectured, and an estimate professing to embrace contingencies must be more conjectural than any other, but it is reckoned that the work, if practicable at all, could be completed within five years of time and for five millions of money.

Passing on to consider the probable traffic of a Channel Tunnel, we can only be guided by certain general principles, established by ample experience, with regard to the conveyance of passengers and goods. It is well known that any break in the continuity of a journey materially hinders the flow of traffic and increases the cost of conveyance beyond what appears to be the actual price of making the changes required. It is for these reasons that a break of gauge in England has been found to be so great an evil. The want of railway communication between England and France has the effect of a break of gauge; and in the case of goods carried by railway in both countries becomes equivalent to two such breaks. Every passenger suffers the inconvenience and loss of time consequent on the necessary changes, besides suffering the discomfort and distresses of the sea voyage; and the price of every article of commerce between the two countries is to some extent enhanced by the sea risks and the cost of shipment and landing. In winter the traffic in some articles of a fragile or perishable nature is often interrupted or even suspended to the great loss of traders and the inconvenience of consumers. It has been found, on the other hand, that new facilities for traffic add enormously to the number of passengers and to the quantity of goods passing between the points at which such new facilities are offered. This has been the result in the case of every English railway, and when two systems have been united the subsequent gain in traffic has always been out of proportion to the apparent inconvenience and cost of the previous break. The promoters of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway calculated on obtaining about half the passenger traffic of the pre-existing coaches, which had carried from 400 to 500 persons daily. But the line was no sooner opened than it conveyed 1,200 persons daily, and this number rose in the course of five years to between 2,000 and 3,000. The Railway between Paris and Boulogne increased the passenger traffic in a similar manner.

It is, therefore, scarcely possible to doubt that the opening, whatever particular form, of an easy, direct, and rapid means of communication between two great capitals, containing more than six millions of people, not to speak of the provincial populations surrounding them, or of the through traffic to and from other parts of Europe, would be followed by an enormous increase in the number of travellers, and in the quantity of goods to be conveyed. At present the number of persons crossing by steamer between Calais, Boulogne, and Dieppe on the one side, and Dover, Folkestone, and Newhaven on the other, is about 350,300 annually, and increases at the rate of about 3 per cent. per annum. By 1880 it might expected, by the present means of transit, to reach 500,000. By a direct railway it would probably be quadrupled; but if it were only doubled, a million of passengers at the present mean rate of 7s. 6d. would pay 375,000*l.* The steamers between the ports above-named handle every about two million tons of goods yearly, and the mean of rate for coarse goods is about 2d. per ton per mile. Assuming that only half this quantity passed through the tunnel, and that the average toll for coarse and fine goods together amounted to 3d. per ton per mile, the revenue hence derived would be 400,000*l.* It is calculated that, on a very moderate estimate, the carriage of horses, sheep, cattle, parcels, bullion, mails, and extra baggage, and the use of the tunnel for telegraph lines, would produce 100,000*l.* more, raising the gross revenue to a total of 850,000*l.*

It is usual to estimate the working expenses of ordinary railways at 45 per cent. of the gross revenue. But a submarine tunnel line would differ very materially from other railways in several points, and it is argued that all the differences would promote economy in working. Thus the expenditure on ordinary lines is greatly increased by their being exposed to weather and to variations of temperature, by the numerous stations (which average one to every 3½ miles of mile) and their attendants, by the frequent stoppages, which add largely to the wear and tear of rails and rolling stock, and by comparatively unremunerative branches. The tunnel line, on the contrary, would, it is urged, be almost entirely protected from changes of weather and temperature; would have only two stations in 32 miles, between which the trains would run without stopping, and would have no branches to complicate the traffic or to increase the cost. On all these grounds it is reckoned that perhaps 10 per cent. might be deducted from the ordinary amount, and the working expenses be put at 35 per cent. only, a calculation which would leave more than half a million of revenue available for the purposes of a dividend.

Such are some of the facts and conjectures by which the advocates of the tunnel will seek to strengthen their appeal to the public for the funds necessary to carry out their scheme. It would be difficult to deny that the arguments thus supported have much plausibility. At the same time, there hangs over the whole project an element of extreme uncertainty, which only actual trial can dispel, but which the new company offers the means of dispelling at an outlay small in proportion to the lowest estimate for the cost of the completed work.

MEDICAL HONOURS.

THE *British Medical Journal* says:—"A baronetcy will, we understand, be shortly conferred on Dr. Gull, and the distinction of K.C.B. on Sir William Jenner, in recognition of their distinguished services during the illness of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. These high services being about to be thus graciously recognized, we may properly refer to the claims of other heads of the profession to recognition of their national services and eminent professional distinction. We take leave to enumerate under this head Dr. Burrows, the able President of the London College of Physicians, the official head of our profession, whose services as President of the General Medical Council, as a physician for thirty years, and now consulting physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, have been of the highest order; Dr. Authur Farre, accoucheur to the Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, and the scientific as well as official head of his department of the profession; and Dr. Acland, physician to the Prince of Wales, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, and remarkable for his services to public medicine and sanitary reform, as well as to the cause of education in his University. Passing from the immediate Court circle, we must specially refer to the paramount claims of Dr. Stokes, the acknowledged head of the profession in Ireland, and pre-eminent not only by scientific investigation, but by his great services to State medicine; Mr. Simon, who has created a department than which none has a closer and more effective relation to the public welfare, shows the highest order of ability and judgment, and was the official adviser of the Government on subjects of sanitary action and legislation; and Dr. Quain, whose professional labours as a physician of the first rank have gone side by side with unostentatious but unexcelled public services in connexion with the Cattle Plague Commission, the *British Pharmacopœia*, the proceedings of the University of London, and of the General Medical Council. We might fairly add to the list but for the fear of unduly extending it, Professor Lister, of the University of Edinburgh, surgeon to the Queen in Scotland; Professor Robert Adams, of Dublin; and Mr. Prescott Hewett, surgeon to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, all of whose services are such as to claim recognition as a future day." The *Lancet* says:—"We are able to state that the rumour that Sir William Jenner will be made a K.C.B. and Dr. Gull a baronet for the eminent medical services they have rendered the Prince of Wales, and, through him, the nation, is well founded. It will be remembered that the late Sir James Clark was the K.C.B., having received that honourable distinction as a special mark of Royal favour for personal services."

FRENCH FINANCIAL EXPERIMENTS.

THE *Debats*, in an article commenting upon the financial discussions in the National Assembly, says:—

"That which is most surprising in the business is the attitude of the Government. It demands from us 250 millions of taxation without demonstrating any necessity for it; duties are proposed upon raw materials without presenting any tariffs, and without reflecting that such duties cannot be immediately levied because of the treaties which, rightly or wrongly, have been concluded with most of the countries of Europe; the necessity for a tax pressing upon transferable securities, French and foreign, and to reach the last mentioned the most excessive and impracticable system of inquisition has been invented. It seems as though the object were to astonish the world by the levity, imprudence, and confusion displayed in the plans propounded by the Government. How! You ask the country to vote duties of 10, 15, or 20 per cent., with or without drawback, upon raw materials, and you do not take the trouble of even framing your tariffs beforehand, of submitting them to careful investigation, and of laying them before the Assembly in sufficient time to enable it to study the propositions. No, at the last moment the Minister of Finance with his imperturbable good humour, and his habitual easy manner, flung down before the Chamber his tariffs, drawn up in the obscurity and ignorance of the Ministerial offices, and required their immediate and unhesitating adoption. But our import trade has been for the last six months menaced with a change of tariffs; from our ports we have heard expressed the apprehensions with which the Government plans had inspired them; transactions at a long date could not be carried out, and uncertainty pressed heavily upon our international relations. When M. Pouyer-Quertier does take the trouble to enter into the details of the taxes which he proposes to levy, the most indulgent must feel that he lays himself open to criticism. We know of nothing more fantastic in an arbitrary proceeding than the Ministerial plan for dealing with foreign transferable securities. Foreign securities cannot be subscribed for, issued, or be allowed to be quoted in France unless the Governments which have issued them, or shall issue them, shall deposit three per cent. of the nominal capital in rentes and public securities, or shall appoint a French responsible representative who shall be accepted by the Minister of Finance.' Does M. Pouyer-Quertier fancy that Italy, or the Grand Turk, or the needy Bey of Tunis, or the Pasha of Egypt, will from pure love towards our side of the exchange pay into the French treasury three per cent. of the nominal capital of securities which are much below par, and the circulation of which in France represents several millirdes? If our Minister of Finance does not entertain that hope, it is from pure gaiety of spirit and with a full knowledge of the facts that he has determined to prohibit the quotation of securities which are held by hundreds of thousands of French capitalists, who have purchased them in good faith and with honest intention, and against whom there can be no ground for the sudden adoption of exceptional measures. Our fellow-countrymen alone, small tradesmen and workmen, would suffer by this exclusion and would be injured in their lawful interests. As to the King of Italy, the Pasha of Egypt, the Grand Turk, and the Bey of Tunis, they could easily endure measures which would not affect them, and which might even justify reprisals on their part. When our great loan of two milliards and the loan of the City of Paris were issued, the Minister of Finance and the Prefect of the Seine thought it right to point out the great extent of the foreign subscriptions. Thus we were told that the loan of the City of Paris had been entirely covered at Florence, at Vienna, and elsewhere. But what would be said if the other Governments thought fit to imitate M. Pouyer-Quertier, and were to prohibit in their turn all subscriptions to foreign loans and undertakings? What would be said if M. Sella, the Italian Minister, or the Austrian Minister were to call upon M. Pouyer-Quertier to hand over to each of them three per cent. of the nominal capital of those portions of our loans which might be assumed to be held in Austria or in Italy? There would be an outcry, no doubt, and we should hear of spoliation; but in the end France would be the victim of its own artifices, as it has loans to the extent of milliards to issue, while other nations are not so pressed to resort to credit. There has been going on in the Paris market for some months a course of business which is important and fortunate for the country; we are in course of selling back to foreign nations a great part of the securities which we had taken from them. The Italian funds are at 70, Turkish at 51, Spanish at 33, Austrian-Lombard and other railways and foreign credit establishments have risen greatly in value. It follows that French capitalists are gradually getting rid of those securities, which are finding their way back to Germany, England, Italy, or Holland. The movement is proceeding upon a great scale, because it is made in open day and upon a settled plan. All who have studied the question know that the portion of the Italian debt which was held in France, has within the last two or three years, have been reduced by more than a third or nearly one-half. We say that this movement is fortunate because it enables us to attract foreign gold, or what amounts to the same thing, to discharge outstanding liabilities with foreign countries, because it places at our disposal resources which enable us to subscribe to our national loans and to carry for our manufactures. But if the Minister of Finance determines to withdraw all these securities from quotation at the Bourse and even to proscribe their negotiation, how can this advantageous movement continue with the same vigour and regularity? It must certainly be hampered; it cannot be carried in the dark with the same facility as in open day. The holders of securities—that is to say our fellow countrymen—will suffer from it, but the State also will suffer. It is necessary to consider in detail the fines, prohibitions, and fiscal proceedings which M. Pouyer-Quertier proposes to the Chamber to thoroughly appreciate all that is ingenious and truly practical in the scheme of the Minister of Finance.

"No subscription nor issue, no announcement of payment upon foreign securities of any kind, may be published, announced, or effected in France unless previously there shall have been named a French representative or responsible agent who shall have undertaken to discharge all duties and taxes of any kind. No one may negotiate, offer for sale, or set forth in any documents relating to loans, deposit, or security, or in any other documents or writing except inventories, any foreign securities which shall not have been duly stamped and in respect of which the requirements contained in the two preceding Articles shall have been fulfilled. The agents of the Stamp Office may take measures in any place open to the public to detect any violation of the foregoing provisions; such violation shall be punished by a fine of five per cent. upon the nominal value of the securities set forth, issued, negotiated, or offered for sale, set forth in any document or which shall have been dealt with. Such fine of five per cent. shall attach personally without right of recovery, notwithstanding any stipulation to the contrary, to the printer and the manager of any newspaper which may have printed or published the notices or advertisements, and to the public officer or agent who may have taken part in the unlawful preparation of documents or negotiations for transfer.' In reading all these Draconian penalties it is impossible not to feel astonishment when it is remembered that they emanate from the Minister of Finance, who, in the discussion upon the income-tax, so warmly protested against all arbitrary and inquisitorial systems. But that is not the principal criticism which we have to pass upon these measures. We understand all the contradictions that enter into human minds; but there are certain acts of forgetfulness which cannot be excused. M. Pouyer-Quertier has not borne in mind a fact which is, however, obvious enough; that is, that in France there circulate foreign newspapers—Belgian, Swiss, German, English, and others, and that all those newspapers publish regularly the quotations of their respective exchanges, and also announce the issue or the payments of interest upon the principal international securities. M. Pouyer-Quertier has left out of sight entirely destroys the effect of his scheme. It is impossible, indeed, to suppose that M. Pouyer-Quertier has any intention of forbidding the admission of all foreign newspapers into France, and it appears, on the other hand, difficult to suppose that the Custom-house officers and the clerks at the Ministry of Finance are to cut and clip from those papers every day the quotations of the Stock Exchange, and the advertisements, the issues, drawings, or payments of foreign securities. But if each of those two hypotheses be impracticable, what then becomes of the proposed penalties? Our honourable Minister of Finance will have had the satisfaction of proposing fanciful measures which cannot be carried into effect. Such is the result when the progress of time is disregarded, when an obstinate attempt is made to resuscitate a past which cannot be revived, and when a chimerical effort is made to destroy international relations, and to isolate a country from the rest of the world."

COSTER BALLADS.

A CHRISTMAS EVE IN ST. GILES'S.

It's Chrismus, is it?—we'll, what o' that!
It's a despurd sight odder that's all;
An' the chances is it comes on to freeze,
An' the snow'll begin to fall.
Cuss Chrismus! says I, when a bloke's so bad
He can't 'ardly walk nor crawl.
Chrismus! get out with yer rot! says I,
A talkin' o' hall its mirth—
I aint got a crust to gnawv, I aint,
Nor a friend throughout all God's earth;
An' I aint no fire, an' I aint no clothes,
So, come, what's yer Chrismus worth!
I just creeped out last night, an' I slunk
Along thro' the gas an' glare;
I looked in the winders—it made me wince
To see all the plenty there:
An' I was half-dead for want of a loaf,
An' too weak for to groan a prayer.
I passed a church; they wos singin' hinside
O' peace an' good-will to men—
I wondered if I was one wot they meaned,
An' where the good-will was then—
God knows, I wanted it bad enough
As I creeped away back to my den.

* * * *

Good Heav'ns! It is Chrismus Heve to-night,
An' the joy o' the world is supreme;
They're all so jolly an' gay an' glad,
My sorrer they cannot hesteem;
An' yet I'm so 'ungry I cannot sleep,
An' I haven't the chance to dream.
There—hark! I can hear Big Ben quite plain,
An' his boom is a ter'ble shock,
For ev'ry stroke that his clapper strikes
Seems my mis'table life to mock—
"It's Chrismus day, an' you aint gone dead;"
So clangs out that awful clock.

Oh! you that has time and wealth to spare,
And is drones in the human 'ives,
Do yer think, as the days goes merrily on,
What a change 'ood come over *your* lives
If 'anger and sickness was holdin' yer fast,
Like a pair o' ghastly gyves!
Don't 'ee rest good souls, with singin' at church,
An' wishin' yer neighbours well;
Find out who's the ones wot wants yer 'elp,
An' in mek it heartily 'ell—
Go to 'em yerselves for to raise 'em up,
An' the tale of peace to tell.

* * * *

I'm goin'—I feel it—I can't last long;
Death's gettin' the best of the fight—
It makes me shiver to think he'll come
An' carry me off in the night.
O Lord! have mercy upon my soul!
An' let me live till 'tis light!

—*Figaro.*

THE GREAT TICHBORNE TRIAL.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

THERE was by no means such a rush for admission to the Court yesterday as on the previous day; and matters returned to their normal condition—there being a very full audience, but not an enormous crowd. At once the Attorney-General resumed his speech for the defence, and in the outset corrected a statement he had made, that the claimant said that he had never written to Lady Doughty; whereas he really said that he had written to that lady occasionally—he believed at the time when his engagement to Miss Doughty was broken off; in fact, he had written nineteen letters. The thread of the speech was taken up at the point where the claimant made a charge against Miss Doughty; and the learned gentleman proceeded to explain the true relations between that lady and Roger Tichborne. Their first acquaintance was in 1849, when the lady was fifteen, and still a schoolgirl. They met then at Tichborne, and again in 1850, when he came of age; and on his birthday Miss Doughty gave him a purse, worked in the colours of his regiment. He gave it to Mr. Gosford to return to Miss Doughty on his leaving England, and the same thing occurred in the case of a locket. Till 1851 Miss Doughty did not see her cousin, and then only for a few days at Upton; but in December of that year and in January, 1852, they met again. The feelings of Roger for the lady were deep and passionate; but Sir Edward and Lady Doughty, as Roman Catholics, disapproved of the connection on account of their being first cousins. Besides, objection was taken to Roger Tichborne's habits, especially in regard to drinking; and altogether the parents did not desire to entrust the happiness of their only daughter to him. On the 11th January, 1852, Sir Edward Doughty interfered, and wished Roger to go away. On that day the young people became engaged, and exchanged locks of hair. On the same day Roger gave the young lady a written document expressing his feelings and conduct after his interview with Sir Edward—not, he assumes, to her better. On the same day he gave her a written promise to return to England in 1854 or 1855, if she was still unengaged or unmarried; if otherwise, he would remain in India. On the 12th January, 1852, Roger left Tichborne. On the 30th Sir Edward Doughty was taken dangerously ill, and Roger was sent for. It was agreed between him and Miss Doughty that he should try to induce Sir Edward to withdraw his opposition to the marriage, which eventually he did—a probation of three years to be gone through. Roger wrote an account of his conversation with Sir Edward and his aunt, which was now read, and showed it to his cousin. Roger nursed his uncle tenderly, sitting up at night; and on one occasion he took too much drink, and was seen by Miss Doughty, who remonstrated with him. He gave her a written promise never again to drink spirits. On the 4th February Roger wrote for Miss Doughty a sort of memorandum of his mental condition; referring to his uncle's illness; containing moral reflections for her comfort under the coming trial of her father's death, which was not expected; expressing his feelings at his approaching separation from her with some pathos; promising to reform his conduct during his absence; speaking of his return in 1854 or 1855 (his regiment was then under orders for India.) There was also a good deal of emphatic assertion of attachment, and of despair as to its result. On the 11th February they exchanged lockets, the one he gave being still retained by Mrs. Radcliffe. They did not meet again until June, 1853, in London; they associated together from the 9th to the 19th of that month. On the 19th Roger returned to Tichborne with Lady and Miss Doughty, and stayed till the 22nd, when he left. From that hour till now Miss Doughty had never seen him. A paper was put by him to her on their parting day, containing a promise that, if he married his cousin within three years, he would build a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, at Tichborne, a duplicate of which was, as he said, deposited with Mr. Gosford. Next, two letters, of which the claimant could give no account in his cross-examination—on his statements and contradictions with regard to which the Attorney-General severely commented—of the dates of the 5th and 17th January, 1852, were spoken of, and it was asserted that, by their dates, the claimant was convicted of the most infernal lie that ever was told in a court of justice—inasmuch as he said that he had left behind him only one document, the "sealed packet," and that when he quitted England in December, 1853. The letters were to Gosford, and related to the substance of what related to the Tichborne property, and its disposition so far as Roger was concerned, to his will, and to the instructions left with Gosford as to the bull ring of the church. The Attorney-General went on to say that the claimant asserted that he had left only one "sealed packet," which contained the foul scandal on Miss Doughty; and it was hoped that it had been shown, out of the claimant's own mouth, that these were the lies, "like to the father that begat them, gross as a mountain, open, palpable," as had been inscribed under a portrait of that person. Recurring to the parting of Roger Tichborne and Miss Doughty on the 19th, the Attorney-General spoke of his passion for his cousin being the one colour of his not too happy life, the object of which he had been denied; that he keenly resented the rejection, but kept up an affection for his cousin and Lady Doughty also, though ever persisted in not writing her child to him; and it was a malignant falsehood in Mr. Baigent to say that Lady Doughty wished to catch him for her daughter. Under those circumstances Roger resolved to leave the army, and to travel abroad until the end of 1854, when he hoped to return and marry his cousin. At this time Roger was an interesting young man, who got on well with persons like his uncle and aunt, to whom he was heir, and therefore, of course, delicate positing, conducing himself like a gentleman, on good terms with all his connections, and not below the average of men of his station; though rather deficient in education. He sang, played the French horn in unison with the piano, a difficult musical task; whereas the claimant was hopelessly ignorant of music. Here some letters were read to show the kindly terms on which Roger and Lady Doughty were; also as showing proper and gentlemanly feeling on the part of the former, as well as having some taste for literature. He especially dwells on his resolve to leave off drinking and speaks with continued affection of his cousin. Attention was drawn to the claimant's statement as to written communications with Lady Doughty in the face of this correspondence. It was denied by the Attorney-General that Roger was indolent and inactive, but quite the contrary, and his travels were not those of a careless and indifferent man, but he acted as an intelligent and high-meaning person. In his letters home he was always hinting that Lady Doughty was anxious to marry her daughter to some one else. He retained his capability of speaking French up to the time that he arrived in the Bella. This vessel, continued the Attorney-General, was a total loss, and nothing had ever been heard of any of those on board of her. Sir James Tichborne was satisfied of the death of his son; Lady Tichborne was not. Roger Tichborne's will was proved; some of its provisions were distasteful to both his father and mother. Lady Tichborne had entertained a Mr. Delafosse had been on board the Bella, wrote to that gentleman in 1857, to inquire if any of the passengers had been taken to Melbourne, and whether her son was one of them—which might well have been only one of numerous similar inquiries. The plaintiff's witnesses, notably Baigent, had described Lady Tichborne as a weak and even foolish woman, and always ready to be made the tool of an impostor. The evidence of Baigent on this point, his manner and mode of expressing himself, were sarcastically sketched and illustrated by all the counsel; and what the witness Moore said of the Dowager was dealt with in much the same bantering vein, particularly as to the way in which the witness said that if an Egyptian mummy had been ticketed Roger Tichborne, he would have acknowledged it to be her son; the mummy, added the Attorney General, would have been more Baigent's way. The narrative next turned to the point when the plaintiff arrived in Sydney in 1853, and it was urged that the only issue was whether or not he, passing as Thomas Castro then, was Roger Tichborne. The proof of that lay on the plaintiff; and it was the duty of those who resisted the claim to be on the defensive only, nor were they bound to show that the claimant was anyone else. It might be comparatively easy to show that he was not Roger Tichborne, but very difficult to show who he actually is. The defendants, however, had a body of information to show that he was Arthur Orton, though they were not legally bound to show that to be the fact; and if that was not proved it would not have any effect on the legal issue. It was, by the claimant's own evidence and letters, shown that he was Arthur Orton; and with that part of the case the Attorney-General proceeded to deal. It was stated that Arthur Orton was in Chili and at Melipilla from 1849 to 1854, which appeared from what was called the "Castro correspondence;" and it had been ascertained that he returned to England in the latter year, by a vessel called the Jessie Miller. Arthur Orton, it was asserted by the claimant's friends, had been at Hobart Town in 1854; and it was known that the claimant had been passing as Arthur Orton in Chilli, at the time that the latter was supposed to be there; a lock of hair was sent home, ostensibly by Roger Tichborne, which, it was proved, came from the head of a person purporting to be Arthur Orton, and the claimant asserted that it came from the head of the actual Arthur Orton. If Australia, Castro and Arthur Orton ran, as it were, close together, the one appeared the moment the other turning up. A letter, which was said to have been written by Orton, and the handwriting of which was admitted by Baigent and Mr. Hingston to be marvellously like that of the claimant, was much dwelt upon. It was also pointed out that in the will made ostensibly by Roger Tichborne at Wagga-Wagga there were bequests to persons known to George Orton, the father of Arthur; and that other letters of the claimant, written by the claimant, had been recognised by Orton's sister as in the hand of her brother Arthur. The claimant had sent photographs of his own wife and child as those of the wife and child of Arthur Orton, and one of himself, as that of Arthur Orton to the Orton family. Stress was laid on the claimant's avoiding going to Chili with the Commission; the fact of the claimant's being in correspondence with Charles Orton and paying him money was dwelt upon, as was his making advances to the sisters of Arthur Orton; as soon as the claimant disappeared from Australia Arthur Orton disappeared also, and had never been heard of since. All this was admitted by the plaintiff's case; it was impossible to separate Orton and the plaintiff even on the claimant's own showing, and yet the plaintiff's counsel asserted that the whole Orton matter was a concoction and a conspiracy. This the Attorney-General characterised as a baseless statement, and stated that if he did not add one single fact to those which he had given the case of Orton was demonstrated to be true. The origin of the imposture was next dealt with, and it was suggested that the claimant in 1865, then a butcher at Wagga-Wagga, under the name of Castro, saw advertisements as to her son which had been issued by the Dowager Lady Tichborne. When he married in the name of Castro, he stated himself to be 30—which was not his own age but that of Arthur Orton. A book was produced containing some letters written by claimant in April, 1865, which resembled the hand of Arthur Orton, and which contained indications of an intention to put forward a claim to Tichborne. There were affidavits [read] which went to show that the idea of making the claim was entertained before 1865; but these the Attorney-General treated lightly. It was also suggested that there may have been some fleeting likeness to the Tichborne family, which might have been observed by Hampshire people in Australia, and thence the idea arose of getting up the imposture. The first documentary intimation by the claimant of an intention to make a claim was a letter of April, 1865, addressed to Mr. Richardson, to Wapping. The letter asked for information about the Ortons, and especially about Arthur; though, according to the claimant's story, Arthur Orton was in Australia, and intimate with him. The explanation was that, being Arthur Orton, and contemplating a claim on the Tichborne title and estates, it was desirable for him to know what was the condition and number of the Orton family extant. He did not write or sign the letter himself, being desirous that his writing should not be recognised, and the inquiry about Arthur was made out of abundance of caution; altogether, it was urged that this letter was the initiation of the fraud. In a letter of the Dowager and the advertisements she put out, her son was spoken of as thirty-two, which, in 1865, was a mistake; and this mistake the claimant adopted in writing to his mother. In the original advertisements Roger was described as "thin," but in those on which the claimant acted that word was omitted. Neither had the claimant light brown hair or blue eyes, as stated in the advertisements. The circumstances of the alleged discovery of the claimant by Mr. Gibbs were next taken up, and they were characterised as being an absurd story, as the claimant cut the initials "R. C. T." on his pipe and on trees, alleging that nevertheless he did not wish it to be known that he was other than Castro. The Attorney-General was still tracing what he called the imposture to its source when the adjournment took place.

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